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Annotated preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the sixty-fourth regular session of the General Assembly*

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The annotations to these items will appear in an addendum to the present document

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[4] The present document, including its annexes, is available on the General Assembly's web page, www.un.org/ga.

I. Introduction

1. The present document, which corresponds to the preliminary list circulated on 9 February 2009 (A/64/50) and reissued on 19 May 2009 and 12 June 2009, has been prepared in accordance with the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly, as set forth in paragraph 17 (b) of annex II to Assembly resolution 2837 (XXVI) of 17 December 1971.

2. The provisional agenda provided for in rule 12 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly (A/520/Rev.17) will be issued on 17 July 2009 (A/64/150).

3. An addendum to the present document (A/64/100/Add.1) will be issued before the opening of the session in accordance with paragraph 17 (c) of annex II to resolution 2837 (XXVI).

4. The present document is also available on the General Assembly's web page, www.un.org/ga.

5. The sixty-fourth session will convene at United Nations Headquarters on Tuesday, 15 September 2009, at 3 p.m.

II. Annotated list

1. Opening of the session by the President of the General Assembly

In accordance with rule 1 of the rules of procedure, the General Assembly shall meet every year in regular session commencing on the Tuesday of the third week in September, counting from the first week that contains at least one working day. The sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly will open on Tuesday, 15 September 2009.

Rule 31 of the rules of procedure provides that if, at the opening of a session of the General Assembly, the President for that session has not yet been elected, in accordance with rule 30, the President of the previous session, or the chairman of that delegation from which the President of the previous session was elected, shall preside until the Assembly has elected a President. Accordingly, the temporary President is not necessarily the individual who presided at the preceding session.

The sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly is expected to be opened by the President for that session. (For the election of the President, see item 4.)

2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation

Rule 62 of the rules of procedure provides that, immediately after the opening of the 1st plenary meeting and immediately preceding the closing of the final plenary meeting of each session of the General Assembly, the President shall invite the representatives to observe one minute of silence dedicated to prayer or meditation.

3. Credentials of representatives to the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly

(a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee

(b) Report of the Credentials Committee

In accordance with rule 27 of the rules of procedure, the credentials of representatives and the names of members of a delegation are to be submitted to the Secretary-General, if possible not less than one week before the opening of the session. The credentials must be issued either by the Head of State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Under rule 28 of the rules of procedure, a Credentials Committee consisting of nine members is appointed by the General Assembly at the beginning of each session on the proposal of the President. The members of the Committee are traditionally appointed at the 1st plenary meeting, on the proposal of the President. The Committee elects a Chairman, but no Vice-Chairman or Rapporteur.

On completion of its work, the Committee submits a report to the General Assembly.

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly appointed the following States members of the Credentials Committee: Botswana, China, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Mexico, Mozambique, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis and United States of America (decision 63/401). At that session, the Assembly approved the report of the Committee (resolution 63/238).

Document: Report of the Credentials Committee.

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 3)

Report of the Credentials Committee	A/63/633
Plenary meetings	A/63/PV.1 and 74
Resolution	63/238
Decision	63/401

4. Election of the President of the General Assembly

Under rule 30 of the rules of procedure, the General Assembly shall elect a President at least three months before the opening of the session over which the President is to preside. The President so elected will assume the functions only at the beginning of that session for which the President is elected and shall hold office until the close of that session.

On 10 June 2009, the General Assembly elected by acclamation Mr. Ali Abdussalam Treki (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) as its President for the sixty-fourth session (decision 63/421).

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. The President is elected by a simple majority. It should be noted, however, that since the thirty-second session, with the exception of

the thirty-sixth, thirty-eighth, forty-third and forty-sixth sessions, the President has been elected by acclamation.

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided (resolution 33/138, annex, para. 1) that, in the election of the President, regard should be had for equitable geographical rotation of the office among the following States:

(a) African States;

(b) Asian States;

(c) Eastern European States;

(d) Latin American States;

(e) Western European or other States.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard and the same practice should apply to the election of the President of the Assembly, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

The names of the past Presidents of the General Assembly are listed in annex I to the present document.

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 4)

Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.86
Decision	63/421

5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees

The General Assembly has six Main Committees. At its forty-seventh session, by its resolution 47/233 of 17 August 1993, the Assembly decided to amend rule 98 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly according to paragraph 1 of the resolution, which reads as follows:

> "1. Decides that the Main Committees of the General Assembly shall be as follows:
>
> (a) Disarmament and International Security Committee (First Committee);
>
> (b) Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee);
>
> (c) Economic and Financial Committee (Second Committee);
>
> (d) Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (Third Committee);
>
> (e) Administrative and Budgetary Committee (Fifth Committee);
>
> (f) Legal Committee (Sixth Committee)."

At its fifty-second session, the General Assembly decided to amend the first sentence of rule 103 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly to read: "Each Main

Committee shall elect a Chairman, three Vice-Chairmen and a Rapporteur" (resolution 52/163, para. 1).

Rule 103 states that the elections shall be held by secret ballot unless the Committee decides otherwise in an election where only one candidate is standing. Since in the great majority of cases only one candidate is nominated, most officers of Main Committees are elected by acclamation.

In addition, rule 103 provides that the nomination of each candidate shall be limited to one speaker, after which the Committee shall immediately proceed to the election.

Rule 99 (a) stipulates that all the Main Committees shall, at least three months before the opening of the session, elect a Chairman and that elections of the other officers provided for in rule 103 shall be held at the latest by the end of the first week of the session. In accordance with resolution 58/126 of 19 December 2003, the full Bureaux of the Main Committees shall also be elected three months in advance of the next session.

On 10 June 2009, the six Main Committees elected their chairs and their other officers for the sixty-fourth session (decision 63/422). The elections of the officers of the Main Committees are held in consecutive meetings of the six Main Committees, immediately following the election of the President of the General Assembly in plenary meeting.

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided, on 29 July 1994 (resolution 48/264, annex II), that the six Chairmen of the Main Committees should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) One representative from an African State;

(b) One representative from an Asian State;

(c) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(d) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

(e) One representative from a Western European or other State;

(f) The sixth chairmanship shall rotate over a period of 20 sessions according to the following pattern:

  (i) One representative from an African State;

  (ii) One representative from an Asian State;

  (iii) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

  (iv) One representative from an African State;

  (v) One representative from an Asian State;

  (vi) One representative from an African State;

  (vii) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

  (viii) One representative from an Asian State;

  (ix) One representative from an African State;

  (x) One representative from an Asian State;

(xi) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

(xii) One representative from an African State;

(xiii) One representative from an Asian State;

(xiv) One representative from an African State;

(xv) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

(xvi) One representative from an Asian State;

(xvii) One representative from an African State;

(xviii) One representative from an Asian State;

(xix) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

(xx) One representative from an African State.

The names of the officers of the Main Committees from the twentieth session onward are listed in annex II to the present document.

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 5)

Verbatim record	A/C.1/63/PV.23
Summary records	A/C.4/63/SR.26, A/C.2/63/SR.32, A/C.3/63/SR.50, A/C.5/63/SR.54 and A/C.6/63/SR.27
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.87
Decision	63/422

6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly

The President of the General Assembly is assisted by 21 Vice-Presidents. The duties involved are performed by heads of delegations of Member States, and not by individuals elected in their personal capacity. The Assembly decided on four occasions to increase the number of Vice-Presidents (resolutions 1104 (XI), 1192 (XII), 1990 (XVIII) and 33/138).

Under rule 30 of the rules of procedure, the General Assembly shall elect 21 Vice-Presidents at least three months before the opening of the session over which they are to preside. The Vice-Presidents so elected will assume the functions only at the beginning of the session for which they are elected and shall hold office until the close of that session.

On 10 June 2009, the General Assembly elected its Vice-Presidents for the sixty-fourth session (decision 63/423).

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Vice-Presidents are elected by a simple majority. It should be noted, however, that since the thirty-second session, with the exception of the thirty-sixth, thirty-eighth, forty-first and forty-second sessions in the case of one of the regional groups, the Vice-Presidents have been elected by acclamation.

In accordance with rule 30, the Vice-Presidents shall be elected after the election of the Chairmen of the Main Committees (see item 5), in such a way as to ensure the representative character of the General Committee (see item 7).

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided (resolution 33/138, annex, para. 2) that the 21 Vice-Presidents should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) Six representatives from African States;

(b) Five representatives from Asian States;

(c) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(d) Three representatives from Latin American States;

(e) Two representatives from Western European or other States;

(f) Five representatives from the permanent members of the Security Council.

The election of the President of the Assembly has the effect, however, of reducing by one the number of vice-presidencies allocated to the region from which the President is elected (resolution 33/138, annex, para. 3).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard and the same practice should apply to the election of the Vice-Presidents of the Assembly, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

The names of the States that have held the office of Vice-President of the General Assembly are listed in annex III to the present document.

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 6)

Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.87
Decision	63/423

7. Organization of work, adoption of the agenda and allocation of items: reports of the General Committee

Rules 12 to 15 of the rules of procedure deal with the agenda for regular sessions.

Provisional agenda

Under rule 12 of the rules of procedure, the provisional agenda is to be communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least 60 days before the opening of the session. The preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the sixty-fourth session (see sect. I, para. 1) was circulated on 9 February 2009 (A/64/50) and reissued on 19 May and 12 June 2009. The provisional agenda for the sixty-fourth session (A/64/150) will be issued on 17 July 2009.

Rule 13 of the rules of procedure indicates what items shall or may be included in the provisional agenda.

Supplementary items

Rule 14 of the rules of procedure provides that any Member or principal organ of the United Nations or the Secretary-General may, at least 30 days before the date fixed for the opening of a regular session, request the inclusion of supplementary items in the agenda. Such items shall be placed on a supplementary list, which shall be communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least 20 days before the opening of the session.

The supplementary list (A/64/200) will be issued on 26 August 2009.

Additional items

Rule 15 of the rules of procedure stipulates, inter alia, that additional items of an important and urgent character, proposed for inclusion in the agenda less than 30 days before the opening of a regular session or during a regular session, may be placed on the agenda if the General Assembly so decides by a majority of the members present and voting.

Consideration of the draft agenda by the General Committee

Rules 38 to 44 of the rules of procedure deal with the composition, organization and functions of the General Committee. The Committee is composed of the President of the General Assembly, who presides (see item 4), the 21 Vice-Presidents of the Assembly (see item 6) and the Chairmen of the Main Committees (see item 5).

The General Committee usually meets on the second day of the session for the purpose of making recommendations to the General Assembly concerning the adoption of the agenda, the allocation of items and the organization of the work of the Assembly. For this purpose, it has before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General containing the draft agenda (provisional agenda, supplementary items and additional items), the proposed allocation of items and a number of recommendations concerning the organization of the session.

Document: Memorandum by the Secretary-General (A/BUR/64/1).

Adoption of the agenda by the General Assembly

Rule 21 of the rules of procedure provides that at each session the provisional agenda and the supplementary list, together with the report of the General Committee thereon, shall be submitted to the General Assembly for approval as soon as possible after the opening of the session.

The final agenda, the allocation of items included in the agenda and arrangements for the organization of the session are adopted by the General Assembly by a simple majority.

Rule 23 of the rules of procedure provides, inter alia, that debate on the inclusion of an item in the agenda, when that item has been recommended for inclusion by the General Committee, shall be limited to three speakers in favour of, and three against, the inclusion.

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 7)

Preliminary list	A/63/50
Annotated preliminary list	A/63/100
Provisional agenda	A/63/150 and Corr.1
Supplementary list	A/63/200
Memorandum by the Secretary-General	A/BUR/63/1
Report of the General Committee	A/63/250 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2
Agenda	A/63/251 and Add.1-3
Allocation of agenda items	A/63/252 and Add.1-3
Annotated draft agenda	A/63/100/Add.1
Letters from the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences to the President of the General Assembly	A/63/352 and Add.1 (also relate to item 121)

Note by the Secretary-General requesting the inclusion of two supplementary sub-items in the agenda of the sixty-third session entitled "Appointment of the judges of the United Nations Dispute Tribunal" and "Appointment of the judges of the United Nations Appeals Tribunal" (A/63/192)

Note by the Secretary-General requesting the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the sixty-third session entitled "Judges of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991" (A/63/232)

Note by the Secretary-General requesting the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the sixty-third session entitled "Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 1863 (2009)" (A/63/236)

Letters from: United Republic of Tanzania: A/63/141; Philippines: A/63/142; Paraguay: A/63/143; Belgium: A/63/191; Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Ukraine: A/63/193; Belize, Burkina Faso, El Salvador, Gambia, Honduras, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Nicaragua, Palau, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Solomon Islands, Swaziland and Tuvalu: A/63/194; Kiribati: A/63/194/Add.1; Serbia: A/63/195; France: A/63/196; Costa Rica: A/63/231; Congo: A/63/233; Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan: A/63/234; Italy: A/63/235; and United Republic of Tanzania: A/63/237.

Draft decision	A/63/L.65 (also relates to item 8)
Meetings of the General Committee	A/BUR/63/SR.1-4
Plenary meetings	A/63/PV.1, 2, 20, 34, 61, 69, 73, 74, 75, 80 and 81
Decisions	63/501 to 63/503 A and B, 63/552 and 63/553

8. General debate

At the beginning of the session, the General Assembly devotes a period of two weeks to the general debate, during which heads of delegations may state the views of their Governments on any item before the Assembly.

In accordance with resolution 58/126 of 19 December 2003, in June of each year, the President-elect of the General Assembly, after taking into account the views provided by Member States and following consultations with the incumbent President and the Secretary-General, will suggest an issue, or issues, of global concern upon which Member States will be invited to comment during the general debate.

By its resolution 57/301 of 13 March 2003, the General Assembly decided that the general debate should open on the Tuesday following the opening of the regular session of the General Assembly and should be held without interruption over a period of nine working days. However, for the sixty-fourth session, in the light of decision 63/553 of 20 February 2009, the general debate will be held from Wednesday, 23 September, to Saturday, 26 September, and from Monday, 28 September, to Wednesday, 30 September 2009.

At the sixty-third session, 12 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate (A/63/PV.5-16), during which 192 speakers took the floor.[5]

A. Maintenance of international peace and security

9. Report of the Security Council

The Security Council submits an annual report to the General Assembly under Article 24, paragraph 3, of the Charter and the Assembly considers the report in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 1. The Council's report is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure.

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly invited the Security Council, through an appropriate procedure or mechanism, to update the Assembly on a regular basis on the steps it had taken or was contemplating with respect to improving its reporting to the Assembly (resolution 51/193).

As from its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly considered the annual report of the Security Council jointly with the agenda item entitled "Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters".

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Security Council covering the period from 1 August 2007 to 31 July 2008 (decision 63/515).

Document: Report of the Security Council covering the period from 1 August 2008 to 31 July 2009, Supplement No. 2 (A/64/2).

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[5] At the sixty-second session, 13 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate, during which 191 speakers took the floor.

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 9)

Report of the Security Council: Supplement No. 2 (A/63/2)

Plenary meetings	A/63/PV.53-56 (joint debate with item 111)
Decision	63/515

10. Report of the Peacebuilding Commission

The Peacebuilding Commission was established on 20 December 2005 (General Assembly resolution 60/180 and Security Council resolutions 1645 (2005) and 1646 (2005)).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly decided that the Commission should submit an annual report to the General Assembly and that the Assembly should hold an annual debate to review the report (resolution 60/180).

On 20 December 2005, the Security Council decided that the annual report referred to in paragraph 15 of Council resolution 1645 (2005) should also be submitted to the Council for an annual debate (Security Council resolution 1646 (2005)).

The Organizational Committee of the Commission is composed of 31 members with standing participation of the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the European Community and the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

There are now four countries under consideration by the Commission, as referred to it by the Security Council: Burundi, the Central African Republic, Guinea-Bissau and Sierra Leone.

The General Assembly considered this item at its sixty-second and sixty-third sessions (resolution 62/245). See also item 107 (Report of the Secretary-General on the Peacebuilding Fund).

Document: Report of the Peacebuilding Commission on its third session (General Assembly resolution 60/180 and Security Council resolutions 1645 (2005) and 1646 (2005)).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 10)

Report of the Peacebuilding Commission on its second session (A/63/92-S/2008/417)

Plenary meetings	A/63/PV.23-25 (joint debate with item 101)

11. Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies

The item was included in the agenda of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1994, at the request of 38 Member States (A/49/236 and Add.1). The item was considered at the forty-ninth to sixty-first sessions (resolutions 49/30, 50/133, 51/31, 52/18, 53/31, 54/36, 55/43, 56/96, 58/13, 58/281, 60/253 and 61/226).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to consider the item biennially as from the fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/285).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to recommend ways and means by which the United Nations system and the United Nations Secretariat could, within existing resources, assist Member States in organizing activities to commemorate the International Day of Democracy; to take necessary measures, within existing resources, for the observance by the United Nations of the International Day of Democracy; and to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution A/62/7).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/7).

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 12)

Reports of the Secretary-General	A/62/296 and A/62/302
Draft resolution	A/62/L.9 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/62/PV.44 and 46
Resolution	62/7

12. The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict

This item was included in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 2000, at the request of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (A/55/231).

The General Assembly considered this item at its fifty-fifth to sixty-second sessions (resolutions 55/56, 56/263, 57/302, 58/290, 59/144, 60/182, 61/28 and 62/11).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly welcomed the admission in 2008 of Mexico to the Kimberley Process; and requested the Chair of the Process to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the Process (resolution 63/134).

Document: Report of the Chair of the Kimberley Process (resolution 63/134).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 11)

Letter dated 20 November 2008 from the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the 2008 report of the Kimberley Process (A/63/560)

Draft resolution	A/63/L.52 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.67
Resolution	63/134

15. The situation in the Middle East

Various aspects of the situation in the Middle East have been dealt with by the United Nations, particularly by the General Assembly and the Security Council, since 1947. Following the hostilities of June 1967, the Security Council, in

November 1967, set forth principles for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East (resolution 242 (1967)).

The General Assembly considered the item on the situation in the Middle East at its twenty-fifth to twenty-seventh sessions, from 1970 to 1972 (resolutions 2628 (XXV), 2799 (XXVI) and 2949 (XXVII)), and at its thirtieth to sixty-second sessions, from 1975 to 2007 (resolutions 3414 (XXX), 31/61, 31/62, 32/20, 33/29, 34/70, 35/207, 36/226 A and B, 37/123 A to F, 38/180 A to E, 39/146 A to C, 40/168 A to C, 41/162 A to C, 42/209 A to D, 43/54 A to C, 44/40 A to C, 45/83 A to C, 46/82 A and B, 47/63 A and B, 48/58, 48/59 A and B, 49/87 A and B, 49/88, 50/21, 50/22 A to C, 51/27 to 51/29, 52/53, 52/54, 53/37, 53/38, 54/37, 54/38, 55/50, 55/51, 56/31, 56/32, 57/111, 57/112, 58/22, 58/23, 59/32, 59/33, 60/40, 60/41, 61/26, 61/27, 62/84 and 62/85).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly reiterated its determination that any actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Holy City of Jerusalem were illegal and therefore null and void, and called upon Israel to cease all such illegal and unilateral measures; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 63/30).

At the same session, the General Assembly declared that Israel had failed so far to comply with Security Council resolution 497 (1981); also declared that the Israeli decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan was null and void and had no validity whatsoever, as confirmed by the Security Council in its resolution 497 (1981), and called upon Israel to rescind it; reaffirmed its determination that all relevant provisions of the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention of 1907, and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, continued to apply to the Syrian territory occupied by Israel since 1967; determined once more that the continued occupation of the Syrian Golan and its de facto annexation constituted a stumbling block in the way of achieving a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the region; called upon Israel to resume the talks on the Syrian and Lebanese tracks and to respect the commitments and undertakings reached during the previous talks; demanded once more that Israel withdraw from all the occupied Syrian Golan to the line of 4 June 1967 in implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 63/31).

Documents: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 63/30 and 63/31).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 15)

Reports of the Secretary-General	A/63/361 and A/63/368-S/2008/612 (also relates to item 16)
Draft resolutions	A/63/L.36 and Add.1 and A/62/L.37 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/63/PV.59 and 60
Resolutions	63/30 and 63/31

16. Question of Palestine

This item, which had been on the agenda of the second and third sessions of the General Assembly, was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session, in 1974, at the request of 55 Member States (A/9742 and Corr.1 and Add.1-4). At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in Palestine, emphasizing that their realization was indispensable for the solution of the question of Palestine (resolution 3236 (XXIX)). The Assembly invited the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to participate, in the capacity of observer, in its sessions and its work and in all international conferences convened under its auspices; and considered that the PLO was similarly entitled with regard to all international conferences convened by other organs of the United Nations (resolution 3237 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly called for the invitation of the PLO to participate on an equal footing with other parties in all efforts, deliberations and conferences on the Middle East that were held under the auspices of the United Nations and to take part in the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East as well as in all other efforts for peace (resolution 3375 (XXX)). At the same session, the Assembly established the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People; requested the Committee to consider and recommend to the Assembly a programme of implementation, designed to enable the Palestinian people to exercise the rights previously recognized; and requested the Security Council to consider the question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable rights (resolution 3376 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Committee (resolution 31/20). The Assembly considered the item at its thirty-second to sixty-second sessions (resolutions 32/40 A and B, 33/28 A to C, 34/65 A to D, 35/169 A to E, 36/120 A to F, 37/86 A to E, 38/58 A to E, 39/49 A to D, 40/96 A to D, 41/43 A to D, 42/66 A to D, 43/175 A to C, 43/176, 43/177, 44/2, 44/41 A to C, 44/42, 45/67 A to C, 45/68, 45/69, 46/74 A to C, 46/75, 46/76, 47/64 A to E, 48/158 A to D, 49/62 A to D, 50/84 A to D, 51/23 to 51/26, 52/49 to 52/52, 53/39 to 53/42, 54/39 to 54/42, 55/52 to 55/55, 56/33 to 56/36, 57/107 to 57/110, 58/18 to 58/21, 59/28 to 59/31, 60/36 to 60/39, 61/22 to 61/25 and 62/80 to 62/83).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish within the Secretariat a Special Unit on Palestinian Rights, which would prepare, under the Committee's guidance, studies and publications relating to the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and would organize, in consultation with the Committee, commencing in 1978, the annual observance of 29 November as the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People (resolution 32/40 B). The Assembly, at its thirty-fourth session, requested the Secretary-General to redesignate the Special Unit as the Division for Palestinian Rights, with an expanded mandate of work (resolution 34/65 D).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly acknowledged the proclamation of the State of Palestine by the Palestine National Council on 15 November 1988; and decided that, effective as at 15 December 1988, the designation "Palestine" should be used in place of the designation "Palestine Liberation Organization" in the United Nations system, without prejudice to the observer status and functions of the

PLO within the United Nations system, in conformity with relevant United Nations resolutions and practice (resolution 43/177).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to continue to exert all efforts to promote the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, to support the Middle East peace process and to mobilize international support for and assistance to the Palestinian people, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session and thereafter (resolution 63/26).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat, as part of the observance of the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People on 29 November, to continue to organize, under the guidance of the Committee, an annual exhibit on Palestinian rights or a cultural event in cooperation with the Permanent Observer Mission of Palestine to the United Nations (resolution 63/27). The Assembly also requested the Department of Public Information, in full cooperation and coordination with the Committee, to continue its special information programme for the biennium 2009-2010, in particular, inter alia, to strengthen the annual training programme for Palestinian broadcasters and journalists (resolution 63/28).

Also at its sixty-third session, the General Assembly stressed the need for an immediate and complete cessation of all acts of violence, including military attacks, destruction and acts of terror; reiterated the need for the full implementation by both parties of the Agreement on Movement and Access and the Agreed Principles for the Rafah Crossing of 15 November 2005, and the need to allow for the opening of all crossings into and out of the Gaza Strip for humanitarian supplies, movement and access as well as for commercial flows, which were essential for improving the living conditions of the Palestinian people and ensuring the viability of the Palestinian economy; called upon Israel, the occupying Power, to comply strictly with its obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, and to cease all of its measures that were contrary to international law and unilateral actions in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, aimed at altering the character, status and demographic composition of the Territory, including via the de facto annexation of land, and thus at prejudging the final outcome of peace negotiations; demanded that Israel, the occupying Power, comply with its legal obligations under international law, as mentioned in the advisory opinion and as demanded in resolutions ES-10/13 and ES-10/15 and, inter alia, that it immediately cease its construction of the wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and called upon all States Members of the United Nations to comply with their legal obligations, as mentioned in the advisory opinion; reiterated its demand for the complete cessation of all Israeli settlement activities in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan, and called for the full implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions; reaffirmed its commitment, in accordance with international law, to the two-State solution of Israel and Palestine, living side by side in peace and security within recognized borders, based on the pre-1967 borders; stressed the need for the withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including East Jerusalem, and for the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, primarily the right to self-determination and the right to their independent State; also stressed the need for justly resolving the problem of Palestine refugees in conformity with its resolution 194 (III); called upon the parties

to accelerate direct peace negotiations towards the conclusion of a final peaceful settlement on the basis of relevant United Nations resolutions, especially of the Security Council, the terms of reference of the Madrid Conference, the road map and the Arab Peace Initiative; urged Member States to expedite the provision of economic, humanitarian and technical assistance to the Palestinian people and the Palestinian Authority during the critical period to help to alleviate the humanitarian crisis being faced by the Palestinian people, particularly in the Gaza Strip, to rehabilitate the Palestinian economy and infrastructure and to support the rebuilding, restructuring and reform of Palestinian institutions; welcomed the continuing efforts of the Quartet's Special Representative, Tony Blair, to strengthen Palestinian institutions, promote Palestinian economic development and mobilize international donor support; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts with the parties concerned, and in consultation with the Security Council, towards the attainment of a peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine and the promotion of peace in the region and to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session a report on those efforts and on developments on the matter (resolution 63/29).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People: Supplement No. 35 (A/64/35);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/29).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 16)

Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People: Supplement No. 35 (A/63/35)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/63/368-S/2008/612 (also relates to item 15)
Draft resolutions	A/63/L.32 and Add.1, A/63/L.33 and Add.1, A/63/L.34 and Add.1 and A/63/L.35 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/63/PV.57, 58 and 60
Resolutions	63/26 to 63/29

17. The situation in Afghanistan

On 3 January 1980, a number of Member States requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security. The Council met from 5 to 9 January 1980 and decided, in view of the lack of unanimity of its permanent members, to call for an emergency special session of the General Assembly to examine the matter (resolution 462 (1980)).

The item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of 35 Member States (A/35/144 and Add.1). At that session, the Assembly adopted a resolution on the question (resolution 35/37).

The General Assembly considered the item at its thirty-sixth to forty-sixth sessions (resolutions 36/34, 37/37, 38/29, 39/13, 40/12, 41/33, 42/15, 43/20, 44/15, 45/12 and 46/23).

At its forty-seventh to forty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the draft agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 47/475, 48/503 and 49/501).

At its fiftieth to sixty-second sessions, the General Assembly considered this item in conjunction with the question of emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan (resolutions 50/88, 51/195, 52/211, 53/203, 54/189, 55/174, 56/220, 57/113, 58/27, 59/112, 60/32, 61/18 and 62/6).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly stressed the central and impartial role of the United Nations in promoting peace and stability in Afghanistan; stressed the importance of the provision of sufficient security and welcomed the presence of the International Security Assistance Force throughout Afghanistan; recognized the importance of holding free, fair and secure elections in 2009 and 2010 as a crucial step towards consolidating democracy for all Afghans as identified in the Afghanistan Compact; welcomed the implementation of the National Action Plan for Women in Afghanistan and the significant efforts by the Government of Afghanistan to counter discrimination; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly every six months during its sixty-third session on developments in Afghanistan, as well as on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 63/18).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/18).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 17)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/63/372-S/2008/617
Draft resolution	A/63/L.17 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.42
Resolution	63/18

19. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba

This question was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of Cuba (A/46/193).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-sixth to sixty-second sessions (decision 46/407 and resolutions 47/19, 48/16, 49/9, 50/10, 51/17, 52/10, 53/4, 54/21, 55/20, 56/9, 57/11, 58/7, 59/11, 60/12, 61/11 and 62/3).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly reiterated its call upon all States to refrain from promulgating and applying laws and measures of the kind referred to in the preamble to the resolution, in conformity with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and international law, which, inter alia, reaffirmed the freedom of trade and navigation; once again urged States that had applied and

continued to apply such laws and measures to take the necessary steps to repeal or invalidate them as soon as possible in accordance with their legal regime; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the appropriate organs and agencies of the United Nations system, to prepare a report on the implementation of the resolution in the light of the purposes and principles of the Charter and international law and to submit it to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session (resolution 63/7).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/7), A/64/97.

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 19)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/63/93 and Add.1
Draft resolution	A/63/L.4
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.33
Resolution	63/7

20. The situation in Central America: progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development

The item entitled "The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives" was included in the agenda of the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1983, at the request of the Government of Nicaragua (A/38/242).

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-eighth to forty-sixth sessions (resolutions 38/10 and 39/4, decision 40/470, and resolutions 41/37, 42/1, 43/24, 44/10, 45/15 and 46/109 A and B). At its forty-seventh session, the Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development" (resolution 47/118). The Assembly also considered the item at its forty-eighth to fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 48/161, 49/137, 50/132, 51/197, 52/176, 53/94, 54/118, 55/178, 56/224, 57/160 and 58/117).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided that this item would be considered every two years (resolution 58/239).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly, on the proposal of Nicaragua and noting the progress achieved in the region, decided that the item should remain on the agenda of the Assembly, beginning with the sixty-first session, for consideration upon notification by a Member State (decision 60/508).

At its sixty-third session, upon the request of Guatemala in keeping with decision 60/508, the General Assembly considered an update provided by the Secretary-General on the International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala, (A/63/511); and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session on the work of the Commission (resolution 63/19).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/19).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 20)

Letter dated 27 October 2008 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly (A/63/511)

Draft resolution	A/63/L.18 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.43
Resolution	63/19

21. Question of Cyprus[2]

Various aspects of the question of Cyprus have been dealt with by the United Nations, particularly the Security Council and the General Assembly, since 1963.

In March 1964, the Security Council established the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus and instituted a mediation effort to promote an agreed settlement of the problem (resolution 186 (1964)). The mandate of the Force has subsequently been extended by the Council. The latest report of the Secretary-General to the Council on the United Nations operation in Cyprus was issued on 15 May 2009 (S/2009/248).

At its twenty-ninth to thirty-fourth and thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly considered the item (resolutions 3212 (XXIX), 3395 (XXX), 31/12, 32/15, 33/15, 34/30 and 37/253 and decisions 31/403, 32/404, 33/402, 34/408 and 37/455).

At its thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth and thirty-eighth to fifty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the draft agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 35/428, 36/463, 38/458, 39/464, 40/481, 41/472, 42/465, 43/464, 44/471, 45/458, 46/474, 47/467, 48/476, 48/505, 49/502, 50/494, 51/479, 52/495, 53/493, 54/493, 55/491, 56/481 and 57/596).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, this item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 30 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.92
Resolution	58/316

22. Armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of the Congo[2]

At its resumed fifty-fourth session, in September 2000, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (A/54/969), included the item entitled "Armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of the Congo" in the draft agenda of its fifty-fifth session (decision 54/502).

At its fifty-fifth to fifty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the draft agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 55/502, 56/476 and 57/597).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, this item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 31 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.92
Resolution	58/316

23. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)[1]

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of 20 Member States (A/37/193).

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-seventh to forty-fifth sessions (resolutions 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25; and decisions 38/405, 39/404, 40/410, 41/414, 42/410, 43/409, 44/406 and 45/424).

At its forty-sixth to fifty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 46/406, 47/408, 48/408, 49/408, 50/406, 51/407, 52/409, 53/414, 54/412, 55/411, 56/410, 57/511 and 58/511).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, this item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 32 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.56 and 92
Resolution	58/316
Decision	58/511

24. The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti[2]

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of Honduras (A/46/231).

The General Assembly considered the item at its forty-sixth to fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 46/7, 47/20 A and B, 48/27 A and B, 49/27 A and B, 50/86 A and B, 51/196 A and B, 52/174, 53/95 and 54/193).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to consider the item biennially as from the fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/285).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, this item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 33 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.92
Resolution	58/316

25. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security[2]

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of 43 Member States (A/36/194 and Add.1 and 2).

The General Assembly considered the item at its thirty-sixth to forty-first sessions (resolutions 36/27, 37/18, 38/9, 39/14, 40/6 and 41/12).

At its forty-second to fifty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 42/463, 43/463, 44/470, 45/430, 46/442, 47/464, 48/436, 49/474, 50/444, 51/433, 52/431, 53/426, 54/425, 55/431, 56/450, 57/519 and 58/527).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, this item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 34 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.75 and 92
Resolution	58/316
Decision	58/527

26. Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait[2]

The item entitled "Iraqi aggression and the continued occupation of Kuwait in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1990, at the request of Kuwait (A/45/233). At that session, the Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of its forty-fifth session (decision 45/455).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session under the new title "Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait" and to include it in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session (decision 46/475).

At its forty-seventh to fifty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 47/477, 48/506, 49/503, 50/445, 51/434, 52/432, 53/427, 54/426, 55/432, 56/451, 57/520 and 58/514).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, this item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 35 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.69 and 92
Resolution	58/316
Decision	58/514

27. University for Peace

The idea of establishing a University for Peace was proposed by the President of Costa Rica and approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 34/111 of 14 December 1979. The Assembly approved the establishment of the University for Peace at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 35/55).

At its forty-fifth and forty-sixth sessions and biennially thereafter until its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly considered the item (resolutions 45/8, 46/11, 48/9, 50/41, 52/9, 54/29, 56/2 and 58/12).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided that this item should be allocated for consideration every three years in the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (k)).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to consider ways to further strengthen cooperation between the United Nations and the University for Peace; invited Member States to accede to the International

Agreement for the Establishment of the University for Peace; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the work of the University to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session (resolution 61/108).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/108).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 28)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/61/285
Summary record	A/C.4/61/SR.18
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/61/404
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.79
Resolution	61/108

28. Assistance in mine action

This item was first included in the agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1993, at the request of Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the 12 States members of the European Union) (A/48/193). Until the fifty-third session, the item was entitled "Assistance in mine clearance". The Assembly considered the item from the forty-eighth to fifty-eighth, and sixtieth sessions (resolutions 48/7, 49/215, 50/82, 51/149, 52/173, 53/26, 54/191, 55/120, 56/219, 57/159, 58/127, 58/136 and 60/97).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided that this item should be allocated for consideration every other year in the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (j)).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly stressed the importance of cooperation and coordination in mine action, emphasized the primary responsibility of national authorities in that regard, and underlined the need for continuous assessment of the role of the United Nations in mine action; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the resolution and on follow-up to previous resolutions on assistance in mine clearance and on assistance in mine action, including on relevant United Nations policies and activities (resolution 62/99).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/99).

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 29)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/62/307 and Corr.1-3
Summary records	A/C.4/62/SR.17, 18 and 22
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/62/401
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.75
Resolution	62/99

29. Effects of atomic radiation

At its tenth session, in 1955, the General Assembly established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (resolution 913 (X)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Scientific Committee from 15 to a maximum of 20 (resolution 3154 C (XXVIII)) and, at its forty-first session, it decided to increase the membership to a maximum of 21 (resolution 41/62 B). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 21 Member States: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Egypt, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Sudan, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

The General Assembly considered the item at its twelfth to sixty-second sessions: (resolutions 1147 (XII), 1347 (XIII), 1376 (XIV), 1574 (XV), 1629 (XVI), 1764 (XVII), 1896 (XVIII), 2078 (XX), 2213 (XXI), 1896 (XXII), 2382 (XXIII), 2496 (XXIV), 2623 (XXV), 2773 (XXVI), 2905 (XXVII), 3063 (XXVIII), 3226 (XXIX), 3410 (XXX), 31/10, 32/6, 33/5, 34/12, 35/12, 36/14, 37/87, 38/78, 39/94, 40/160, 41/62 A and B, 42/67, 43/55, 44/45, 45/71, 46/44, 47/66, 48/38, 49/32, 50/26, 51/121, 52/55, 53/44, 54/66, 55/121, 56/50, 57/115, 58/88, 59/114, 60/98, 61/109 and 62/100).

Substantive scientific reports reviewing in detail the levels, doses, effects and risks of ionizing radiation were submitted by the Scientific Committee to the General Assembly at the following sessions: thirteenth (A/3838), seventeenth (A/5216), nineteenth (A/5814), twenty-first (A/6314 and Corr.1), twenty-fourth (A/7613 and Corr.1), twenty-seventh (A/8725 and Corr.1), thirty-second (A/32/40), thirty-seventh (A/37/45), forty-first (A/41/16), forty-third (A/43/45), forty-eighth (A/48/46), forty-ninth (A/49/46), fifty-first (A/51/46), fifty-fifth (A/55/46), fifty-sixth (A/56/46), fifty-seventh (A/57/46), fifty-eighth (A/58/46), fifty-ninth (A/59/46), sixtieth (A/60/46) and sixty-first (A/61/46 and Corr.1). Shorter reports on progress of work were also submitted at the intervening sessions. Relevant publications on related subjects are available on the Committee's website, www.unscear.org.

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Scientific Committee to continue its work, including its important activities to increase knowledge of the levels, effects and risks of ionizing radiation from all sources; requested the Committee to continue at its next session the review of the important questions in the field of ionizing radiation and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-

fourth session; and directed the Committee to continue its reflection on how the current, as well as a potentially revised, membership for the Committee could best support its essential work, and to report on those efforts before the end of the sixty-third session of the Assembly (resolution 63/89).

Document: Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation: Supplement No. 46 (A/64/46).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 27)

Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation: Supplement No. 46 (A/63/46)

Report of the Secretary-General on the financial and administrative implications of increased membership of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, staffing of the professional secretariat of the Scientific Committee and methods to ensure sufficient, assured and predictable funding (A/63/478) (also relates to item 118)

Summary records	A/C.4/63/SR.10 and 22
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/63/398
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.64
Resolution	63/89

30. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space

The item relating to the peaceful uses of outer space was first included in the agenda of the General Assembly at its thirteenth session, in 1958. At that session, the Assembly established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, composed of 18 members (resolution 1348 (XIII)).

At its fourteenth session, the General Assembly set up the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (resolution 1472 A (XIV)), whose original membership of 24 was expanded on several occasions, reaching 69 at the sixty-second session (resolution 62/217). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 69 Member States: Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam.

The Committee established a Legal Subcommittee and a Scientific and Technical Subcommittee.

The General Assembly, in 1963, adopted the Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space (resolution 1962 (XVIII)). Since then, multilateral treaties and principles have been developed (see *United Nations Treaties and Principles on Outer Space* (ST/SPACE/11/Rev.2), United Nations publication, Sales No. E.08.I.10).

The General Assembly considered the item at its thirty-seventh to sixty-second sessions (resolutions 37/89, 38/80, 39/96, 40/162, 41/64, 42/68, 43/56, 44/46, 45/72, 46/45, 47/67, 48/39, 49/34, 50/27, 51/123, 52/56, 53/45, 54/67, 54/68, 55/122, 56/51, 57/116, 58/89, 58/90, 59/2, 59/115, 59/116, 60/99, 61/110, 61/111, 62/101 and 62/217).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly, inter alia, endorsed the recommendations of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on the workplan of its Legal and Scientific and Technical Subcommittees and other activities; and requested the Committee to continue to consider ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session (resolution 63/90).

Document: Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 20 (A/64/20).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 28)

Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 20 (A/63/20)

Summary records	A/C.4/63/SR.7-9 and 16
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/63/399
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.64
Resolution	63/90

31. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

At its third session, in 1948, the General Assembly initiated United Nations assistance to Palestine refugees (resolution 212 (III)). At that session, the Assembly established the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, composed of France, Turkey and the United States of America (resolution 194 (III)).

At its fourth session, the General Assembly established the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) (resolution 302 (IV)). Since May 1950, the Agency, which is supported by voluntary contributions, has been providing education, training, health, relief and other services to Arab refugees from Palestine. In 1967 and 1982, the functions of the Agency were widened to include humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on

an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other displaced persons in serious need of immediate assistance, as a result of the 1967 and subsequent hostilities (resolutions 2252 (ES-V) and 37/120 B). The Agency's mandate has been extended several times, most recently until 30 June 2011 (resolution 62/102).

By its resolution 302 (IV), the General Assembly established an Advisory Commission to advise and assist the Director (now Commissioner-General) of the Agency in the execution of its programme and requested the Commissioner-General to submit to the Assembly an annual report on the work of the Agency and to the Secretary-General such other reports as the Agency might wish to bring to the attention of the United Nations or its appropriate organs. At its sixtieth and sixty-third sessions, the Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Advisory Commission on UNRWA to 21, and then to 23 (decision 60/522 and resolution 63/91), as follows: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, the Netherlands, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America; to invite Palestine to attend and fully participate in its meetings as an observer; to invite the European Community to attend its meetings; and to invite the League of Arab States to attend its meetings as an observer.

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly, in view of the Agency's deteriorating financial situation, established the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to study all aspects of the financing of the Agency (resolution 2656 (XXV)). The Working Group submitted recommendations to the Assembly at its twenty-fifth session and every subsequent session, and the Assembly has annually extended the Working Group's mandate. The Working Group is composed of the following nine Member States: France, Ghana, Japan, Lebanon, Norway, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly adopted four resolutions under this item (resolutions 63/91 to 63/94).

Assistance to Palestine refugees

The General Assembly reiterated its request to the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine to continue exerting efforts towards the implementation of paragraph 11 of Assembly resolution 194 (III) and report to the Assembly no later than 1 September 2009; affirmed the necessity for the continuation of the work of UNRWA and the importance of its operation and its services for the well-being and human development of the Palestine refugees and for the stability of the region; and decided to commemorate the work of UNRWA on the occasion of the sixtieth anniversary of its establishment at a high-level meeting to be convened on 1 October 2009, during the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly (resolution 63/91).

Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities

The General Assembly endorsed the efforts of the Commissioner-General of the Agency to continue to provide humanitarian assistance; and requested the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General, to report to the Assembly

before its sixty-fourth session on the progress made with regard to the implementation of the resolution (resolution 63/92).

Operations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

The General Assembly requested the Advisory Commission of the Agency to continue its efforts and to keep the Assembly informed of its activities; requested the Secretary-General to provide the necessary services and assistance to the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA for the conduct of its work; encouraged the Agency to continue making progress in addressing the needs and rights of children and women in its operations in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, respectively; and reiterated its request to the Commissioner-General to proceed with the modernization of the archives of the Agency through the Palestine Refugee Records Project, and to indicate progress made in that regard in her report to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session (resolution 63/93).

Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues

The General Assembly reaffirmed that the Palestine refugees were entitled to their property and to the income derived therefrom; requested the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps, in consultation with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, for the protection of Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel; urged the Palestinian and Israeli sides, as agreed between them, to deal with the important issue of Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues within the framework of the final status negotiations of the Middle East peace process; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 63/94).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA: Supplement No. 13 (A/64/13) and Supplement No. 13A (A/64/13/Add.1);

(b) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA (resolution 63/93);

(c) Report of an extraordinary meeting of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA (resolution 26/56 (XXV)), A/64/115;

(d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the sixty-third report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine (resolutions 512 (VI) and 63/91);

(e) Report of the Secretary-General on persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities (resolution 63/92);

(f) Report of the Secretary-General on Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues (resolution 63/94).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 29)

Report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: Supplement No. 13 (A/63/13)

Report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (A/63/375)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues (A/63/269)

Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities (A/63/315)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the sixty-second report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine (A/63/317)

Summary records	A/C.4/63/SR.19, 20, 23 and 24
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/63/400
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.64
Resolutions	63/91 to 63/94

32. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

At its twenty-third session, in 1968, the General Assembly established the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (resolution 2443 (XXIII)). At its twenty-fifth session, the Assembly renewed the mandate of the Special Committee (resolution 2727 (XXV)). At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following three Member States: Malaysia, Senegal and Sri Lanka.

At its twenty-sixth to sixty-second sessions, the General Assembly considered the item on the basis of reports of the Special Committee and requested the Committee to continue its work (resolutions 2851 (XXVI), 3005 (XXVII), 3092 A and B (XXVIII), 3240 A to C (XXIX), 3525 A to D (XXX), 31/106 A to D, 32/91 A to C, 33/133 A to C, 34/90 A to C, 35/122 A to F, 36/147 A to G, 37/88 A to G, 38/79 A to H, 39/95 A to H, 40/161 A to G, 41/63 A to G, 42/160 A to G, 43/58 A to G, 44/48 A to G, 45/74 A to G, 46/47 A to G, 47/70 A to G, 48/41 A to D, 49/36 A to D, 50/29 A to D, 51/131 to 51/135, 52/64 to 52/69, 53/53 to 53/57, 54/76 to 54/80, 55/130 to 55/134, 56/59 to 56/63, 57/124 to 57/128, 58/96 to 58/100, 59/121 to 59/125, 60/104 to 60/108, 61/116 to 61/120 and 62/106 to 62/110).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly adopted five resolutions under this item (resolutions 63/95 to 63/99).

In the first resolution, entitled "Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories", the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Special Committee to continue to investigate Israeli policies and practices in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arose thereafter; and requested the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with all necessary facilities to investigate the Israeli policies and practices referred to in the resolution, and to report to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session on the tasks entrusted to him in the resolution (resolution 63/95).

In the second to fifth resolutions, entitled, respectively, "Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories", "Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan", "Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem" and "The occupied Syrian Golan", the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-fourth session on the implementation of the resolutions (resolutions 63/96 to 63/99).

Documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the forty-first report of the Special Committee (resolution 63/95);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (resolution 63/95);

(ii) Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories (resolution 63/96);

(iii) Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan (resolution 63/97);

(iv) Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem (resolution 63/98);

(v) The occupied Syrian Golan (resolution 63/99).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 30)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

The occupied Syrian Golan (A/63/482)

Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (A/63/483)

Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories (A/63/484)

Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem (A/63/518)

Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan (A/63/519)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the fortieth report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (A/63/273)

Summary records	A/C.4/63/SR.21-24
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/63/401
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.64
Resolutions	63/95 to 63/99

33. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects

At its nineteenth session, in February 1965, the General Assembly established the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, which was to undertake a comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects, including ways of overcoming the financial difficulties of the United Nations (resolution 2006 (XIX)).

At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following 144 Member States: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of),

Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Palau, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Republic of Moldova, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Observers for the 2009 session are: Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Nicaragua, Panama, Somalia, Holy See, African Union, European Community, International Committee of the Red Cross, International Criminal Court, International Organization of la Francophonie, Inter-Parliamentary Union and Sovereign Military Order of Malta (A/63/19, annex).

The General Assembly considered the question at its twentieth to sixty-first sessions (resolutions 2053 (XX), 2220 (XXI), 2308 (XXII), 2451 (XXIII), 2576 (XXIV), 2670 (XXV), 2835 (XXVI), 2965 (XXVII), 3091 (XXVIII), 3239 (XXIX), 3457 (XXX), 31/105, 32/106, 33/114, 34/53, 35/121, 36/37, 37/93, 38/31, 39/97, 40/163, 41/67, 42/161, 43/59 A and B, 44/49, 45/75, 46/48, 47/71, 47/72, 48/42, 48/43, 49/37, 50/30, 51/136, 52/69, 53/58, 54/81, 55/135, 56/225 A and B, 57/129, 57/336, 58/315, 59/281, 59/300, 60/263, 60/289, 61/267 A and B, 61/291 and 62/273).

At its resumed sixty-third session, in May 2009, the General Assembly endorsed the proposals, recommendations and conclusions of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, contained in paragraphs 16 to 180 of its report (A/63/19), and requested the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session (resolution 63/280).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations and its Working Group: Supplement No. 19 (A/64/19);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (resolution 63/280).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 31)

Report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations: Supplement No. 19 (A/63/19)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Implementation of the recommendations of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (A/63/615 and Add.1)

Strengthening the capacity of the United Nations to manage and sustain peacekeeping operations (A/63/702 and Corr.1) (also relates to item 132)

Identical letters dated 24 December 2008 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council (A/63/666-S/2008/813)

Letter dated 9 February 2009 from the Permanent Representatives of Australia and Uruguay to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/63/722)

Note by the President of the General Assembly transmitting the summary report of the 2008 Parliamentary Hearing (United Nations Headquarters, 20 and 21 November 2008) (A/63/729)

Summary records	A/C.4/63/SR.15-18 and 25
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/63/402 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/63/PV.64 and 82
Resolution	63/280

34. Questions relating to information

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly decided to consider at its thirty-third session an item entitled "United Nations public information policies and activities" (resolution 3535 (XXX)). At its thirty-third session, the Assembly considered the item as a sub-item under "Questions relating to information" and decided to establish a Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities, consisting of 41 Member States (resolution 33/115 C).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to maintain the Committee and rename it the Committee on Information (resolution 34/182). The Assembly considered the item at its thirty-fifth to sixty-second sessions (resolutions 35/201, 36/149 A and B, 37/94 A and B, 38/82 A and B, 39/98 A and B, 40/164 A and B, 41/68 A to E, 42/162 A and B, 43/60 A and B, 44/50, 45/76 A and B, 46/73 A and B, 47/73 A and B, 48/44 A and B, 49/38 A and B, 50/138 A and B, 51/138 A and B, 52/70 A and B, 53/59 A and B, 54/82 A and B, 55/136 A and B, 56/64 A and B, 57/130 A and B, 58/101 A and B, 59/126 A and B, 60/109 A and B, 61/121 A and B, and 62/111 A and B).

In addition, the Assembly took a series of decisions on increasing the membership of the Committee on Information from 41 to 112 (resolution 34/182 and decisions 43/418, 44/418, 45/422, 46/423, 47/322, 47/424, 48/318, 49/416, 50/311, 50/411, 52/318, 53/418, 54/318, 55/317, 55/425, 56/419, 57/412, 57/524, 58/410, 58/525, 59/413, 59/518, 60/415, 60/524, 61/413, 61/521 and 63/524).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Information at its thirty-first session and to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session on the activities of the Department of Public Information and on the implementation of all recommendations and requests contained in the resolution (resolution 63/100 B).

For the current composition of the Committee, see decision 63/413.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on Information on its thirty-first session: Supplement No. 21 (A/64/21);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 63/100 A and B).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 32)

Report of the Committee on Information on its thirtieth session: Supplement No. 21 (A/63/21)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/63/258
Summary records	A/C.4/63/SR.12-15 and 22
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/63/403
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.64
Resolutions	63/100 A and B
Decisions	63/412 and 63/524

35. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations

Under Article 73 *e* of the Charter, Member States administering Non-Self-Governing Territories are required to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General statistical and other information relating to conditions in the Territories for which they are responsible. The information is examined by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which, under the terms of General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), is requested to take that information fully into account in considering the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned.

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that, in the absence of a decision by the Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory had attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 *e* of the Charter with respect to that Territory; requested the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that adequate information was drawn from all available published sources in connection with the preparation of the working papers relating to the Territories concerned; and requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures (resolution 63/101).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee for 2009: Supplement No. 23 (A/64/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/101), A/64/67.

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 33)

Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples for 2008: Supplement No. 23 (A/63/23), chaps. VII and XII

Report of the Secretary-General	A/63/65
Summary records	A/C.4/63/SR.2, 3 and 5-7
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/63/404
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.64
Resolution	63/101

36. Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories

This item was included in the agenda of the fifty-third session, of the General Assembly, in 1998, on the recommendation of the General Committee (see A/53/PV.3). The item was initially entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination" (resolution 2189 (XXI)), and the title was further amended at the Assembly's twenty-second, thirty-fifth, forty-fourth, forty-sixth and forty-eighth sessions (resolution 2288 (XXII), A/35/250, para. 22, and decisions 44/469, 46/402 D and 48/402 C).

The General Assembly considered the item at its twenty-second to sixty-second sessions (resolutions 2288 (XXII), 2425 (XXIII), 2554 (XXIV), 2703 (XXV), 2873 (XXVI), 2979 (XXVII), 3117 (XXVIII), 3299 (XXIX), 3398 (XXX), 31/7, 32/35, 33/40, 34/41, 35/28, 36/51, 37/31, 38/50, 39/42, 40/52, 41/14, 42/74, 43/29, 44/84, 45/17, 46/64, 47/15, 48/46, 49/40, 50/33, 51/140, 52/72, 53/61, 54/84, 55/138, 56/66, 57/132, 58/103, 59/128, 60/111, 61/123 and 62/113).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question of economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session (resolution 63/102).

Document: Report of the Special Committee for 2009: Supplement No. 23 (A/64/23).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 34)

Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples for 2008: Supplement No. 23 (A/63/23), chaps. V and XII

Summary records	A/C.4/63/SR.2, 3 and 5-7
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/63/405
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.64
Resolution	63/102

37. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

The General Assembly considered this item from its twenty-second session, in 1967, to it sixty-second session (resolutions 2311 (XXII), 2426 (XXIII), 2555 (XXIV), 2704 (XXV), 2874 (XXVI), 2980 (XXVII), 3118 (XXVIII), 3300 (XXIX), 3421 (XXX), 31/30, 32/36, 33/41, 34/42, 35/29, 36/52, 37/32, 38/51, 39/43, 40/53, 41/15, 42/75, 43/30, 44/85, 45/18, 46/65, 47/16, 48/47, 49/41, 50/34, 51/141, 52/73, 53/62, 54/85, 55/139, 56/67, 57/133, 58/104, 59/129, 60/112, 61/231 and 62/114).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-fourth session on the implementation of the resolution; and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session (resolution 63/103).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee for 2009: Supplement No. 23 (A/64/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/103), A/64/62 (also relates to item 39).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 35)

Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples for 2008: Supplement No. 23 (A/63/23), chaps. VI and XII

Report of the Secretary-General	A/63/61
Summary records	A/C.4/63/SR.2, 3 and 5-7
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/63/406
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.64
Resolution	63/103

38. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

At its ninth session, in 1954, the General Assembly invited Member States to offer facilities to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories not only for study and training at the university level, but also for study at the post-primary level as well as technical and vocational training of an immediate and practical value, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report for the information of the Assembly, giving details of the offers made and the extent to which they had been taken up (resolution 845 (IX)). At subsequent sessions a similar invitation has been reiterated by the Assembly and the Secretary-General has been requested to report on the implementation of the relevant resolution (resolutions 931 (X), 1050 (XI) and 1154 (XII)).

At its thirteenth session, the General Assembly decided to place this question as a separate item on the provisional agenda of its fourteenth session.

The General Assembly considered the item at its fourteenth to sixty-second sessions (resolutions 1411 (XIV), 1540 (XV), 1696 (XVI), 1849 (XVII), 1974 (XVIII), 2110 (XX), 2234 (XXI), 2352 (XXII), 2423 (XXIII), 2556 (XXIV), 2705 (XXV), 2876 (XXVI), 2982 (XXVII), 3120 (XXVIII), 3302 (XXIX), 3423 (XXX), 31/32, 32/38, 33/43, 34/32, 35/31, 36/54, 37/34, 38/53, 39/45, 40/55, 41/28, 42/77, 43/32, 44/87, 45/20, 46/66, 47/17, 48/48, 49/42, 50/35, 51/142, 52/74, 53/63, 54/86, 55/140, 56/68, 57/134, 58/105, 59/130, 60/113, 61/124 and 62/115).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-fourth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 63/104).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/104), A/64/69 and Corr.1 and 2.

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 36)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/63/67
Summary records	A/C.4/63/SR.2, 3 and 5-7
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/63/407
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.64
Resolution	63/104

39. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

At its sixteenth session, in 1961, the General Assembly established the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, consisting of 17 members (resolution 1654 (XVI)). The Assembly enlarged the Special

Committee at its seventeenth, thirty-fourth, fifty-ninth and sixty-third sessions (resolution 1810 (XVII) and decisions 34/425, 59/520 and 63/526).

At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following 28 Member States: Antigua and Barbuda, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Dominica, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Grenada, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Mali, Papua New Guinea, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (decisions 63/413 and 63/526).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that the item should be allocated for annual consideration in the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) (resolution 58/316).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its sixteenth to sixty-second sessions (resolutions 1654 (XVI), 1810 (XVII), 1956 (XVIII), 2105 (XX), 2189 (XXI), 2326 (XXII), 2465 (XXIII), 2548 (XXIV), 2708 (XXV), 2878 (XXVI), 2908 (XXVII), 3163 (XXVIII), 3328 (XXIX), 3481 (XXX), 31/143, 32/42, 33/44, 34/94, 35/119, 36/68, 37/35, 38/54, 39/91, 40/57, 41/41 A and B, 42/71, 43/45, 44/101, 45/34, 46/71, 47/23, 48/52, 49/89, 50/39, 51/146, 52/78, 53/68, 54/91, 55/147, 56/74, 57/140, 58/111, 59/136, 60/119, 61/130 and 62/120).

Under the same item, the General Assembly also considered *the question of Western Sahara* (resolutions 31/45, 32/22, 33/31 A and B, 34/37, 35/19, 36/46, 37/28, 38/40, 39/40, 40/50, 41/16, 42/78, 43/33, 44/88, 45/21, 46/67, 47/25, 48/49, 49/44, 50/36, 51/143, 52/75, 53/64, 54/87, 55/141, 56/69, 57/135, 58/109, 59/131, 60/114, 61/125 and 62/116); *the question of New Caledonia* (resolutions 42/79, 43/34, 44/89, 45/22, 46/69, 47/26, 48/50, 49/45, 50/37, 51/144, 52/76, 53/65, 54/88, 55/142, 56/70, 57/136, 58/106, 59/132, 60/115, 61/126 and 62/117); *the question of Tokelau* (resolutions 2069 (XX), 2232 (XXI), 2357 (XXII), 2430 (XXIII), 2592 (XXIV), 2709 (XXV), 2868 (XXVI), 2986 (XXVII), 3428 (XXX), 31/48, 41/26, 42/84, 43/35, 44/90, 45/29, 46/68 A and B, 47/27 A and B, 48/51 A and B, 49/47, 50/38 A and B, 51/145, 52/77, 53/66, 54/89, 55/143, 56/71, 57/137, 58/107, 59/133, 60/116, 61/127 and 62/121); *the questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Pitcairn, Saint Helena, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands* (resolutions 2069 (XX), 2232 (XXI), 2357 (XXII), 2430 (XXIII), 2592 (XXIV), 2709 (XXV), 2869 (XXVI), 2984 (XXVII), 3156 (XXVIII) and 3157 (XXVIII), 3289 (XXIX) and 3290 (XXIX), 3425 (XXX), 3427 (XXX), 3429 (XXX) and 3433 (XXX), 31/52, 31/54, 31/55, 31/57 and 31/58, 32/24 and 32/28 to 32/31, 33/32 to 33/35, 34/34 to 34/36 and 34/39, 35/21 to 35/25, 36/47, 36/48, 36/62 and 36/63, 37/20 to 37/27, 38/41 to 38/48, 39/30 to 39/39, 40/41 to 40/49, 41/17 to 41/25, 42/80 to 42/83 and 42/85 to 42/89, 43/36 to 43/44, 44/91 to 44/99, 45/23 to 45/28 and 45/30 to 45/32, 46/68 A and B, 47/27 A and B, 48/51 A and B, 49/46 A and B, 50/38 A and B, 51/224 A and B, 52/77 A and B, 53/67 A and B, 54/90 A and B, 55/144 A and B, 56/72 A and B, 57/138 A and B, 58/108 A and B, 59/134 A and B, 60/117 A and B, 61/128 A and B, and 62/118 A and B); *the question of dissemination of information on decolonization* (resolutions 2879 (XXVI), 2909 (XXVII), 3164 (XXVIII), 3329 (XXIX), 3482 (XXX), 31/144, 32/43, 33/45, 34/95, 35/120, 36/69, 37/36, 38/55, 39/92, 40/58, 41/42, 42/72, 43/46, 44/102, 45/35, 47/24, 48/53, 49/90, 50/40, 51/147, 52/79, 53/69, 54/92, 55/145, 56/73, 57/139, 58/110, 59/135, 60/118, 61/129 and 62/119); and *the question of Gibraltar* (resolutions 2070 (XX), 2231 (XXI), 2353 (XXII), 2429 (XXIII), 3286 (XXIX) and decisions 31/406 C, 32/411,

33/408, 34/412, 35/406, 36/409, 37/412, 38/415, 39/410, 40/413, 41/407, 42/418, 43/411, 44/426, 45/407, 46/420, 47/411, 48/422, 49/420, 50/415, 51/430, 52/419, 53/420, 54/423, 55/427, 56/421, 57/526, 58/526, 59/519, 60/525, 61/522 and 62/523).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly considered the question of Western Sahara (resolution 63/105), the question of New Caledonia (resolution 63/106), the question of Tokelau (resolution 63/107), the questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Pitcairn, Saint Helena, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands (resolutions 63/108 A and B), the question of dissemination of information on decolonization (resolution 63/109) and the question of Gibraltar (decision 63/525).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-fourth session on the implementation of decolonization resolutions adopted since the declaration of the First and Second International Decades for the Eradication of Colonialism (resolution 63/108 A).

Also at its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration and to carry out the actions approved by the Assembly regarding the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism and the Second International Decade in all Territories that had not yet exercised their right to self-determination, including independence, and in particular, to formulate specific proposals to bring about an end to colonialism and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session (resolution 63/110).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee for 2009: Supplement No. 23 (A/64/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the question of Western Sahara (resolution 63/105);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of decolonization resolutions adopted since the declaration of the First and Second International Decades for the Eradication of Colonialism (resolution 63/108 A), A/64/70.

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 37)

Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples for 2008: Supplement No. 23 (A/63/23 and Add.1), chaps. III, VIII to X and XII; and A/63/23/Add.1

Report of the Secretary-General on the question of Western Sahara (A/63/131)

Summary records	A/C.4/63/SR.2, 3, 5-11 and 13
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/63/408
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.64
Resolutions	63/105 to 63/110
Decisions	63/413, 63/525 and 63/526

40. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Madagascar (A/34/245, resolution 34/91).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly invited the Government of France to initiate with the Government of Madagascar, as a matter of urgency, the negotiations provided for in resolution 34/91, with a view to settling the question in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter; and requested the Secretary-General to monitor the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/123).

At its thirty-sixth to sixty-third sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 36/432, 37/424, 38/422, 39/421, 40/429, 41/416, 42/415, 43/419, 44/419, 45/402 A, 46/402 A, 47/402 A, 48/402 A, 49/402 A, 50/402 A, 51/402 A, 52/402 A, 53/402 A, 54/402 A, 55/402 A, 56/402 A, 57/503 A, 58/503 A, 59/503 A, 60/503 A, 61/503 A, 62/503 A and 63/503A).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 7)

Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.2
Decision	63/503

41. Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

The General Assembly considered this question from its forty-eighth to fifty-first sessions under the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council" (resolutions 48/212, 49/132, 50/129 and 51/190).

At its fifty-first session, in 1996, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-second session an item entitled "Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources" (resolution 51/190).

The General Assembly considered the item from its fifty-second to sixty-second sessions (resolutions 52/207, 53/196, 54/230, 55/209, 56/204, 57/269, 58/229, 59/251, 60/183, 61/184 and 62/181). At its substantive session of 2008, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-third session, through the Council, a report on the implementation of the resolution (Council resolution 2008/31).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the population of the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources; called upon Israel, the occupying Power, not to exploit, damage, cause loss or depletion of, or endanger the natural resources in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan;

recognized the right of the Palestinian people to claim restitution as a result of any exploitation, damage, loss or depletion, or endangerment of their natural resources resulting from illegal measures taken by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem; stressed that the wall being constructed by Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory was contrary to international law and was seriously depriving the Palestinian people of their natural resources, and called for full compliance with the legal obligations stipulated in the 9 July 2004 advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice and in resolution ES-10/15; called upon Israel to cease the dumping of all kinds of waste materials in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan, which gravely threatened their natural resources, namely water and land resources, and posed an environmental hazard and health threat; further called upon Israel to cease its destruction of vital infrastructure, including water pipelines and sewage networks, which, inter alia, had a negative impact on the natural resources of the Palestinian people; and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-fourth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 63/201).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report prepared by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/31 and General Assembly resolution 63/201), A/64/77-E/2009/13.

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 38)

Relevant chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 2008: Supplement No. 3 (A/63/3/Rev.1)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report prepared by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan (A/63/74-E/2008/13)

Summary records	A/C.2/63/SR.2-6, 13, 19 and 28
Report of the Second Committee	A/63/410
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.72
Resolution	63/201

42. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions

At its fifth session, in 1950, the General Assembly adopted the statute of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (resolution 428 (V), annex). In accordance with paragraph 11 of the statute, the High Commissioner reports annually in writing to the General Assembly.

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly, in reviewing implementing actions proposed by the High Commissioner to strengthen the capacity of his Office to carry out its mandate, decided to remove the temporal limitation on the continuation of

the Office of the High Commissioner contained in its resolution 57/186 and to continue the Office until the refugee problem was solved (resolution 58/153).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly, inter alia, encouraged the High Commissioner to continue his dialogue with States on the role of his Office with regard to the protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons, to pursue reform and to strengthen his emergency response capacity to permit him to respond in a more efficient manner to the needs of beneficiaries of his Office; urged Governments and other donors to respond promptly to annual and supplementary appeals issued by the Office for requirements under its programmes; called upon the Office to broaden its donor base; and requested the High Commissioner to report on his activities to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session (resolution 63/148).

Documents: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Supplement No. 12 (A/64/12) and Supplement No. 12A (A/64/12/Add.1).

Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa

The question of assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa was considered by the General Assembly at its forty-sixth to sixty-second sessions (resolutions 46/108, 47/107, 48/118, 49/174, 50/149, 51/71, 52/101, 53/126, 54/147, 55/77, 56/135, 57/183, 58/149, 59/172, 60/128, 61/139 and 62/125).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly urged the international community to continue to fund generously the refugee programmes of the Office of the High Commissioner and to ensure that Africa received a fair and equitable share of the resources designated for refugees; invited the Representative of the Secretary-General on the human rights of internally displaced persons to include information on his ongoing dialogue with Member States and the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, in accordance with his mandate, in his reports to the Human Rights Council and the General Assembly; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report to it at its sixty-fourth session on assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa, taking fully into account the efforts expended by countries of asylum (resolution 63/149).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/149).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 39)

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 12 (A/63/12)

Report of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 12A (A/63/12/Add.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced person in Africa (covering the period 1 January 2007-15 June 2008) (A/63/321)

Summary records	A/C.3/63/SR.36, 37, 39, 40, 43 and 46
Report of the Third Committee	A/63/423
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.70
Resolutions	63/148 and 63/149

B. Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences

43. Report of the Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council submits an annual report to the General Assembly which the Assembly considers in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations. The Council's report is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council" should be considered in its entirety in plenary meeting (resolution 58/316).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly was informed that the General Committee had taken note of the clarification that, in implementing resolution 58/316, the relevant parts of chapter I of the report that were under agenda items that had already been allocated to the Main Committees would be considered by the Committee concerned for final action by the General Assembly (A/59/250/Add.1, para. 4).

Smoke-free United Nations premises

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly discussed the issue of smoke-free United Nations premises pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/42 and Council decision 2008/231. At the same session, the Assembly decided to implement a complete ban on smoking at United Nations Headquarters indoor premises and on sales of tobacco products at United Nations Headquarters premises; recommended the implementation of a complete ban on smoking at all United Nations indoor premises, including regional and country offices throughout the United Nations system, and the implementation of a complete ban on sales of tobacco products at all United Nations premises; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session a report on the measures for the implementation of the resolution (resolution 63/8).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the World Health Organization (resolution 63/8).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 40)

Report of the Economic and Social Council (A/63/3/Rev.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on revised estimates resulting from resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2008 (A/63/371) (also relates to item 118)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund on the United Nations Population Award 2008 (A/63/255)

Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.36 (joint debate with item 44)
Draft resolution	A/63/L.14 and Add.1
Resolution	63/8

44. Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin

The item entitled "Restitution of works of art to countries victims of expropriation" was included in the agenda of the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1973, at the request of Zaire (A/9199).

The General Assembly considered the question at its twenty-eighth and thirtieth to thirty-sixth sessions, and biennially from its thirty-eighth to fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 3148 (XXVIII), 3187 (XXVIII), 3391 (XXX), 31/40, 32/18, 33/50, 34/64, 35/127, 35/128, 36/64, 38/34, 40/19, 42/7, 44/18, 46/10, 48/15, 50/56, 52/24, 54/190, 56/97, 58/17 and 58/316). The item has been included in the agenda of the Assembly under its current title since the thirty-fourth session.

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided that the item, while remaining on the agenda of the plenary, should be considered every three years (resolution 58/316).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly welcomed the adoption of the Declaration concerning the Intentional Destruction of Cultural Heritage; invited Member States to consider becoming parties to the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, as well as the Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects of the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law; requested the Secretary-General to cooperate with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in its efforts to bring about the attainment of the objectives of the resolution; and also requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Director-General of UNESCO, to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 61/52).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/52);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of UNESCO (resolution 61/52).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 43)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of UNESCO (A/61/176)

Draft resolution	A/61/L.15/Rev.1 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/61/PV.47 and 65
Resolution	61/52

45. Implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS and the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS

The item entitled "Review of the problem of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome in all its aspects" was included in the agenda of the fifty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 2000 (A/54/238).

In accordance with resolutions 54/283 and 55/13, the General Assembly convened the twenty-sixth special session from 25 to 27 June 2001 to review and address the problem of HIV/AIDS in all its aspects and to coordinate and intensify international efforts to combat it, and adopted a Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS (resolution S-26/2, annex).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session an item entitled "Follow-up to the outcome of the twenty-sixth special session: implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS" (resolution 56/264).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its fifty-seventh and fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 57/299, 57/308, 58/236 and 58/313).

At its resumed fifty-ninth session, in accordance with resolutions 58/236 and 58/313, the General Assembly convened, on 2 June 2005, a high-level meeting with a technical focus to review the progress achieved in realizing the commitments set out in the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS.

At its resumed sixtieth session, the General Assembly undertook a comprehensive review on 31 May and 1 June 2006 of the progress achieved in realizing the targets set out in the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS and on 2 June 2006 convened a high-level meeting aimed at continuing the engagement of world leaders in a comprehensive global response to HIV/AIDS (resolution 60/224 and decisions 60/554, 60/557 and 60/558). The high-level meeting adopted the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS (resolution 60/262, annex).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its sixty-first session (decisions 61/512 and 61/556). At its resumed sixty-first session, in May 2007, the Assembly decided to amend the title of the item to read "Implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS and the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS" (decision 61/556).

At its sixty-second session, in accordance with resolution 62/178 and decision 62/548, the General Assembly convened on 10 and 11 June 2008 a high-level meeting on a comprehensive review of the progress achieved in realizing the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS and the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS and to promote the continued engagement of leaders in a comprehensive global response to AIDS. The General Assembly would continue its consideration of the question at its resumed sixty-third session.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions S-26/2 and 60/262).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 45)

Draft resolution	A/60/L.57
Plenary meetings	A/60/PV.69, 83 and 87
Resolution	60/262

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 41)

Report of the Secretary-General entitled "Progress made in the implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS and the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS" (A/63/812)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Review of the progress made by the United Nations system organizations in achieving Millennium Development Goal 6, Target 7, to combat HIV/AIDS" (A/63/152) and the comments of the Secretary-General and those of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination thereon (A/63/152/Add.1) (also relate to item 127)

46. Sport for peace and development: building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal

The item was initially entitled "Building a peaceful and better world through sport" and was included in the agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1993, at the request of Egypt (A/48/237).

The General Assembly considered the item at its forty-eighth to fiftieth sessions and biennially thereafter until its fifty-sixth session (resolutions 48/11, 49/29, 50/13, 52/21, 54/34 and 56/75 and decisions 50/486 and 52/460). At its forty-ninth session, the Assembly decided to include an item entitled "Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal" in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session (resolution 49/29).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee (A/58/250, para. 42), decided to include a new item entitled "Sport for peace and development" in its agenda of that session, and to make the item entitled "Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal" sub-item (a) of the new item, with a sub-item (b) entitled "International Year of Sport and Physical Education" (decision 58/503 A). At the same session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to promote the observance of the Olympic Truce among Member States and support for human development initiatives through sport, and to cooperate with the International Olympic Committee in the realization of those objectives (resolution 58/6). The Assembly also took note of the solemn appeal made by the President of the General Assembly on 4 August 2004 in connection with the observance of the Olympic Truce (decision 58/570).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, under the item entitled "Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly", the General Assembly decided that the sub-item should be considered every other year (resolution 58/316).

The General Assembly considered the sub-items at its fifty-ninth to sixty-first sessions (resolutions 59/10, 60/8, 60/9 and 61/10). At its sixty-second session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to promote the observance of the Olympic Truce among Member States and support for human development initiatives through sport (resolution 62/4).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 45 (b))

Draft resolution	A/62/L.2 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.40
Resolution	62/4

47. Global road safety crisis

This item was included in the agenda of the fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 2003, at the request of Oman (A/57/235 and Add.1). The Assembly considered the item at that session (resolution 57/309) and at its fifty-eighth and sixtieth sessions (resolutions 58/9, 58/289 and 60/5).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, under the item entitled "Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly", the General Assembly decided that the item entitled "Global road safety crisis" should be allocated for consideration every other year in the Third Committee (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (h)).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly invited the World Health Organization and the regional commissions, in cooperation with other partners in the United Nations Road Safety Collaboration, to promote multisectoral collaboration; welcomed the offer by the Government of the Russian Federation to host and provide the necessary financial support for the first global high-level (ministerial) conference on road safety, to be held in 2009; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session on the progress made in improving global road safety (resolution 62/244).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the World Health Organization on improving global road safety (resolution 62/244).

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 46)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the World Health Organization on improving global road safety (A/62/257)

Draft resolution	A/62/L.43 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.87
Resolution	62/244

48. 2001-2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa

The item entitled "2001-2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Africa" was included in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 2001, at the request of Togo (A/55/240 and Add.1). At the same session, the Assembly proclaimed 2001-2010 the Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa (resolution 55/284).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-seventh to sixty-second sessions (resolutions 57/294, 58/237, 59/256, 60/221, 61/228 and 62/180).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly, inter alia, welcomed the Global Malaria Action Plan and also the designation by the Secretary-General of a Special Envoy for Malaria; and requested the Secretary-General, in close collaboration with the Director-General of the World Health Organization and in consultation with Member States, to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session an evaluation report on progress achieved towards the internationally agreed targets for 2010, including funding and implementation of activities necessary to reach those targets (resolution 63/234).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the World Health Organization (resolution 63/234).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 43)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a report prepared by the World Health Organization (A/63/219)

Draft resolution	A/63/L.62 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/63/PV.26, 27, 29 (joint debates with item 57 (a) and (b)) and 73
Resolution	63/234

49. Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields

At its substantive session of 2001, the Economic and Social Council recommended that the General Assembly examine how best to address the reviews of the implementation of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits of the 1990s, including their format and periodicity (Council resolution 2001/21).

At its fifty-sixth session, in 2001, the General Assembly decided to include the item entitled "Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields" in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session (resolution 56/211).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to include the item in its annual agenda and invited the Secretary-General to submit a report on the subject (resolution 57/270 B).

The General Assembly considered this item at its fifty-seventh to sixtieth sessions (resolutions 57/270 A and B, 58/291, 59/145, 59/314, 60/180, 60/251, 60/260, 60/265 and 60/283 and decision 60/551 C).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly, in implementing the provisions of the 2005 World Summit Outcome (resolution 60/1), established the Peacebuilding Commission (resolution 60/180) and the Human Rights Council (resolution 60/251). At its resumed sixtieth session, in June 2006, the Assembly decided to dedicate a specific meeting focused on development, including an assessment of progress over the previous year, at each session of the General Assembly during the debate on the follow-up to the Millennium Declaration and the 2005 World Summit Outcome; and requested the Secretary-General to report on progress made in the implementation of the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit in the framework of the comprehensive report on the follow-up to the Millennium Declaration and the 2005 World Summit Outcome (resolution 60/265).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly decided that the Economic and Social Council should hold annual ministerial-level substantive reviews and the biennial Development Cooperation Forum (resolution 61/16).

At its substantive session of 2008, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to make recommendations on the periodicity of his report on the role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of the outcomes of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits for consideration by the Council at its substantive session of 2009 (Council resolution E/2008/29).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of the outcomes of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits, in the light of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 61/16 (Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B, 57/270 B, 60/265 and 61/16; and Council resolution 2008/29), A/64/87-E/2009/89.

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly decided to devote one day, during its sixty-fourth session, to the commemoration of the fifteenth anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development (resolution 63/9).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-fourth session a comprehensive report on global health and foreign policy (resolution 63/33). See item 123 below.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda items 46 and 120)

Note by the Secretary-General (A/60/275) transmitting his updated report (E/2005/61)	
Draft resolution	A/60/L.59
Plenary meetings	A/60/PV.37, 38 (joint debates with item 44) and 92
Resolution	60/265

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 44)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/63/83-E/2008/77
Draft resolutions	A/63/L.15 and Add.1, A/63/L.28 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/63/PV.36 (joint debate with item 40), 51 (joint debate with items 107 and 112) and 60
Resolutions	63/9 and 63/33

50. Culture of peace

The project entitled "Towards a culture of peace" was examined by the General Assembly at its fiftieth and fifty-first sessions under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolutions 50/173 and 51/101). The item entitled "Towards a culture of peace" was included in the agenda of the fifty-second session of the Assembly, in 1997, at the request of a number of States (A/52/191). The year 2000 was proclaimed as the International Year for the Culture of Peace (resolution 52/15).

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly proclaimed the period 2001-2010 as the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World (resolution 53/25), and adopted the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace (resolution 53/243).

At its fifty-fifth to sixty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 55/47, 56/5, 57/6, 58/128, 59/23, 59/142, 59/143, 60/3, 60/10, 60/11, 61/221, 62/89 and 62/90).

International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World, 2001-2010

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to explore enhancing mechanisms for the implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace and to submit to it at its sixty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 63/113).

Holocaust remembrance

At its sixtieth session, under the item entitled "Holocaust remembrance", the General Assembly decided to designate 27 January as an annual International Day of Commemoration in memory of the victims of the Holocaust (resolution 60/7).

At its sixty-first session, under the current item, the General Assembly urged all Member States to reject any denial of the Holocaust as an historic event (resolution 61/255).

Promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretariat to coordinate with UNESCO in facilitating consideration of the possibility of proclaiming a United Nations decade for interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace; invited UNESCO to play a leading role in the preparations for the celebration of the International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures, in 2010; and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-fourth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 63/22).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/22);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of UNESCO on the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World, 2001-2010 (resolution 63/113).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 45)

Report of the Secretary-General on interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace (A/63/262)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of UNESCO on the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World, 2001-2010 (A/63/127)

Draft resolutions	A/63/L.23 and Add.1 and A/63/L.24/Rev.1 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/63/PV.46-50 and 64
Resolutions	63/22 and 63/113

51. Information and communication technologies for development

At its fiftieth session, in 1995, the General Assembly recognized the important role of communication for development programmes in the United Nations system in enhancing the transparency of system-wide coordination within the United Nations system; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Director-General of UNESCO, to report to the Assembly at its fifty-first session on the implementation of the resolution and on a biennial basis thereafter (resolution 50/130).

At its fifty-sixth session, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council", the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session an item entitled "Information and communication technologies for development" (resolution 56/258).

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-seventh to sixty-second sessions (resolutions 57/238, 57/295, 59/220, 60/252 and 62/182 and decisions 58/569 and 59/531).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided to allocate this item for annual consideration in the Second Committee (resolution 58/316).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2009, on the basis of his consultations with all relevant organizations, a report which might contain recommendations on how the process towards enhanced cooperation should be pursued; and also requested him to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the status of the implementation of and follow-up to the resolution (resolution 63/202).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/202), A/64/64-E/2009/10.

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 46)

Report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels (A/63/72-E/2008/48)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of UNESCO on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 50/130, including the recommendations of the tenth United Nations Inter-Agency Round Table on Communication for Development (A/63/180)

Summary records	A/C.2/63/SR.2-6, 16, 24 and 30
Report of the Second Committee	A/63/411
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.72
Resolution	63/202

52. Macroeconomic policy questions

(a) International trade and development

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) was established on 30 December 1964 as an organ of the General Assembly (resolution 1995 (XIX)). The 192 members of the Conference are States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The principal functions of the Conference are set out in section II, paragraph 3, of resolution 1995 (XIX). The Conference held its twelfth session in Accra, from 20 to 25 April 2008.

While the Conference is not in session, the 148-member Trade and Development Board carries out the functions that fall within the competence of the Conference. The Board reports to the Conference and also reports annually on its activities to the General Assembly. The Board convened its forty-fifth executive session on 13 November 2008, its forty-sixth executive session on 27 March 2009 and its forty-

seventh executive session on 30 June 2009. The fifty-sixth regular session of the Board is scheduled to be held from 14 to 25 September 2009.

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session a report on international trade and development (resolution 63/203).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Trade and Development Board on its forty-fifth, forty-sixth and forty-seventh executive sessions and its fifty-sixth regular session;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a report prepared in conjunction with the secretariat of UNCTAD (resolution 63/203);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/203).

Unilateral economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly urged the international community to adopt urgent and effective measures to eliminate the use of unilateral coercive economic measures against developing countries that were not authorized by relevant organs of the United Nations or were inconsistent with the principles of international law as set forth in the Charter and that contravened the basic principles of the multilateral trading system; requested the Secretary-General to continue to monitor the imposition of measures of that nature and to study the impact of such measures on the affected countries; and also requested him to submit to it at its sixty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 62/183).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/183).

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 52 (a))

Report of the Trade and Development Board on its fortieth, forty-first and forty-second executive sessions and its fifty-fourth regular session: Supplement No. 15 (A/62/15 (Parts I-IV)) and corrigenda

Report of the Secretary-General on unilateral economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries (A/62/210)

Summary records	A/C.2/62/SR.2-6, 13-15, 20, 28 and 32
Report of the Second Committee	A/62/417/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.78
Resolution	62/183

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 47 (a))

Report of the Trade and Development Board on its forty-third executive session, its twenty-fourth special session, its forty-fourth executive session and its fifty-fifth session: Supplement No. 15 (A/63/15 (Parts I-IV))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its twelfth session (Accra, 20-25 April 2008) (A/63/168)

Report of the Secretary-General on international trade and development (A/63/324)

Summary records	A/C.2/63/SR.2-8, 25, 26, 28 and 29
Report of the Second Committee	A/63/412/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.72
Resolution	63/203

(b) International financial system and development

The General Assembly considered this question at its fiftieth to sixty-second sessions (resolutions 50/91, 51/166, 52/180, 53/172, 54/197, 55/186, 56/181, 57/241, 58/202, 59/222, 60/186, 61/187 and 62/185).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly expressed concern at the impact of the current global financial crisis on development; stressed the importance of the continued substantive consideration by the General Assembly of the issue of the international financial system and development; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to it at its sixty-fourth session on the international financial system and development (resolution 63/205).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/205).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 47 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/63/96
Summary records	A/C.2/63/SR.2-8, 23, 25, 26 and 28
Report of the Second Committee	A/63/412/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.72
Resolution	63/205

(c) External debt and development: towards a durable solution to the debt problems of developing countries

The General Assembly first dealt with this subject at its fortieth session, in 1985, and considered the item at each subsequent session (resolutions 41/202, 42/198, 43/198, 44/205, 45/214, 46/148, 47/198, 48/182, 49/94, 50/92, 51/164, 52/185, 53/175, 54/202, 55/184, 56/184, 57/240, 58/203, 59/223, 60/187, 61/188 and 62/186).

External debt and development was also a prominent subject featured in the "Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up

International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus" in 2008, which was endorsed by the General Assembly (resolution 63/239).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-fourth session a comprehensive report on the issue (resolution 63/206).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/206).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 47 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General entitled "Towards a durable solution to the debt problems of developing countries (A/63/181)

Summary records	A/C.2/63/SR.2-8, 23, 25, 26 and 28
Report of the Second Committee	A/63/412/Add.3
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.72
Resolution	63/206

(d) Commodities

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on commodities to it at its sixty-fourth session, and decided that after that session, the sub-item would be considered on a biennial basis (resolution 63/207).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General in collaboration with the secretariat of UNCTAD (resolution 63/207).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 47 (d))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report prepared by the secretariat of UNCTAD on world commodity trends and prospects (A/63/267)

Summary records	A/C.2/63/SR.2-8, 25, 26, 28 and 30
Report of the Second Committee	A/63/412/Add.4
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.72
Resolution	63/207

53. Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the 2002 International Conference on Financing for Development and the 2008 Review Conference

The General Assembly considered the question of international intergovernmental consideration of financing for development at its forty-sixth to forty-eighth, fiftieth and fifty-second to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 46/205, 48/187, 50/93, 52/179, 53/173, 54/196, 55/213, 55/245 and 56/210 A and B and decisions 47/436, 55/446, 56/445 and 56/446).

At its resumed fifty-sixth session, in July 2002, the General Assembly endorsed the Monterrey Consensus as adopted by the International Conference on Financing for Development on 22 March 2002 (resolution 56/210 B).

The General Assembly considered the question of follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development at its fifty-seventh to fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 57/250, 57/272, 57/273, 58/230, 59/145, 59/225, 59/291 and 59/293).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit an annual analytical assessment of the state of implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and of the resolution (resolution 60/188). The Assembly also considered the item at its sixty-first session (resolution 61/191).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly decided that the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus would be held in Doha from 29 November to 2 December 2008 (resolution 62/187).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-fourth session on the progress made in the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus for Development (resolution 63/208).

At the same session, the General Assembly took note of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, held in Doha from 29 November to 2 December 2008; and endorsed the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Conference, in which the Secretary-General was requested to continue to address the issue of innovative sources of development finance, public and private, and to produce a progress report by the sixty-fourth session of the Assembly, taking into account all existing initiatives (resolution 63/239).

Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its impact on Development

At its resumed sixty-third session, in April 2009, the General Assembly decided to convene at the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development at United Nations Headquarters from 1 to 3 June 2009 (resolution 63/277).

At the same session, in May 2009, the General Assembly adopted the arrangements and organization of work of the Conference as set out in the note by the Secretariat (A/63/825) (decision 63/555).

Also at the same session, in May 2009, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the President of the Assembly, decided to hold the Conference, originally scheduled for 1 to 3 June 2009 pursuant to its resolution 63/277, from 24 to 26 June 2009 (decision 63/556).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to and implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and Doha Declaration on Financing for Development (resolutions 63/208, 63/239);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on innovative sources of development finance (resolution 63/239, annex, para. 51);

(c) Summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (New York, 27 April 2009) (resolution 62/187), A/64/76-E/2009/60.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 51)

Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development (A/60/289 and Add.1)

Summary by the President of the General Assembly of the High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development (New York, 27 and 28 June 2005) (A/60/219)

Summary records	A/C.2/60/SR.2-7, 10, 12 and 39
Report of the Second Committee	A/60/487
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.68
Resolution	60/188

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 48)

Summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (New York, 14 April 2008) (A/63/80-E/2008/67)

Report of the Secretary-General on the latest developments related to the review process on financing for development and the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus (A/63/179)

Note by the Secretary-General on the proposed organization of work of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus (Doha, 29 November-2 December 2008) (A/63/345)

Note by the Secretariat on the proposed organization of work of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development (New York, 1-3 June 2009) (A/63/825)

Summary records	A/C.2/63/SR.2-6, 11, 12, 23, 25-27 and 29 A/C.5/63/SR.26, 28 and 40
Report of the Second Committee	A/63/413 (Part I and Corr.1 and Part II)
Reports of the Fifth Committee	A/63/657 and A/63/807 (also relate to item 118)
Draft resolutions	A/63/L.57 and A/63/L.66
Draft decision	A/63/L.71
Plenary meetings	A/63/PV.53, 72, 74, 79, 82 and 84
Resolutions	63/208, 63/239 and 63/277
Decisions	63/509-63/513, 63/555 and 63/556

54. Sustainable development

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly reiterated its deep concern about the adverse implications of the destruction by the Israeli Air Force of the oil storage tanks in the direct vicinity of the Lebanese El-Jiyeh electric power plant; decided to establish an Eastern Mediterranean Oil Spill Restoration Trust Fund, based on voluntary contributions, to provide assistance and support to the States directly adversely affected in their integrated environmentally sound management of the environmental disaster; and requested the Secretary-General to implement the decision before the end of the sixty-third session of the Assembly; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 63/211).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/211).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 49)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Products harmful to health and the environment (A/63/76-E/2008/54)

The oil slick on Lebanese shores (A/63/225)

Summary records	A/C.2/63/SR.2-6, 17-20 and 27-30
Report of the Second Committee	A/63/414 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.72
Resolution	63/211

(a) Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development

At its forty-seventh session, in 1992, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendation of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992) on the establishment of a high-level Commission on Sustainable Development as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council (resolution 47/191).

At its nineteenth special session, in 1997, the General Assembly adopted the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 (resolution S-19/2, annex).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly endorsed the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation that had been adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August to 4 September 2002); and called for the implementation of the commitments, programmes and time-bound targets adopted at the Summit (resolution 57/253).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fifty-eighth to sixty-second sessions (resolutions 58/218, 59/227, 60/193, 61/192, 61/193, 61/195 and 62/189).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly invited Member States and relevant regional and international organizations to allocate financial and technical resources to support the development of efficient, productive and environmentally

sound technologies for sustainable agriculture in developing countries; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 62/190).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly declared 2008 the International Year of Sanitation; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 61/192).

At the same session, the General Assembly called for concerted efforts to raise awareness to strengthen the sustainable management of all types of forests; declared 2011 the International Year of Forests; and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-fourth session on the state of preparations for the Year (resolution 61/193).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly reiterated that the Commission on Sustainable Development was the high-level body responsible for sustainable development within the United Nations system; called for the effective implementation of the commitments, programmes and time-bound targets adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development and for the fulfilment of the provisions relating to the means of implementation, as contained in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session on the implementation of the resolution as well as the views of Member States about convening a high-level event on sustainable development (resolution 63/212).

Documents:

(a) Relevant sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 2009: Supplement No. 3 (A/64/3);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (resolution 63/212);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the International Year of Sanitation (resolution 61/192);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on the preparations for the International Year of Forests, 2011 (resolution 61/193);

(e) Report of the Secretary-General on agricultural technology for development (resolution 62/190).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 53 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (A/61/258)

Summary records	A/C.2/61/SR.19-22, 24, 25 and 31-34
Reports of the Second Committee	A/61/422/Add.1 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.83
Resolutions	61/192 and 61/193

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 54 (a))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (A/62/262)

International Year of Planet Earth (A/62/376)

Summary records	A/C.2/62/SR.2-6, 15-19, 21, 23, 29, 30 and 34
Report of the Second Committee	A/62/419/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.78
Resolution	62/190

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 49 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/63/304
Summary records	A/C.2/63/SR.2-6, 17-20 and 27-30
Report of the Second Committee	A/63/414/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.72
Resolution	63/212

(b) Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

At its forty-ninth session, in 1994, the General Assembly endorsed the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, as adopted on 6 May 1994 at the first Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, held in Barbados from 25 April to 6 May 1994 (resolution 49/122).

At its twenty-second special session, in 1999, the General Assembly adopted the "Declaration and state of progress and initiatives for the future implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States" (resolution S-22/2).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fiftieth to sixty-second sessions (resolutions 50/116, 51/183, 52/202, 53/189, 54/224, 55/202, 56/198, 57/261, 58/213 A and B, 59/229, 59/311, 60/194, 61/196, 61/197, 62/191 and 62/213).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly called for the full and effective implementation of the commitments, programmes and targets adopted at the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and, to that end, for the fulfilment of the provisions for the means of implementation, as contained in the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation; and requested the Secretary-General to

submit a report to it at its sixty-fourth session on the follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy (resolution 63/213).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation (resolution 63/213)

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 49 (b))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (A/63/296)

Towards the sustainable development of the Caribbean Sea for present and future generations (A/63/297)

Summary records	A/C.2/63/SR.2-6, 17-20 and 30
Report of the Second Committee	A/63/414/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.72
Resolution	63/213

(c) International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

At its fifty-fourth session, in 1999, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (resolution 54/219). The Assembly continued its consideration of the question at the fifty-sixth to sixty-second sessions (resolutions 56/195, 57/256, 58/214, 59/231, 59/232, 60/195, 61/199, 61/200 and 62/192).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Hyogo Declaration and the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters as adopted by the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, held at Kobe, Hyogo, Japan, from 18 to 22 January 2005 (resolution 60/195).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly welcomed the second session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction to be held in Geneva from 16 to 19 June 2009, which would serve to initiate the midterm review of the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action, expected by 2010, and requested the Secretary-General to include information on the Global Platform in his next report; and also requested him to explore all means of securing additional funding to ensure predictable and stable financial resources for the operation of the secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction and to report on that to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session (resolution 63/216).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/216).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 49 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (A/63/351)

Summary records	A/C.2/63/SR.2-6, 17-20, 24 and 27-30
Report of the Second Committee	A/63/414/Add.3
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.72
Resolution	63/216

(d) Protection of global climate for present and future generations

At its thirty-ninth session, in 1984, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its forty-first session and every three years thereafter, through the Economic and Social Council, on products harmful to health and the environment (resolution 39/229).

The item entitled "Conservation of climate as part of the common heritage of mankind" was included in the agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1988, at the request of Malta (A/43/241).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-third to forty-sixth sessions (resolutions 43/53, 44/207, 45/212 and 46/169).

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly welcomed the adoption, on 9 May 1992, of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (resolution 47/195).

At its forty-eighth to sixty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 48/189, 49/120, 50/115, 51/184, 52/199, 54/222, 56/199, 57/257, 58/243, 59/234, 60/197, 61/201 and 62/86 and decisions 53/444 and 55/443).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly called upon States to take urgent global action to address climate change in accordance with the principles identified in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; and invited the secretariat of the Framework Convention to report, through the Secretary-General, to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session on the work of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention (resolution 63/32).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (resolution 63/32).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 49 (d))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports submitted by the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and the Convention on Biological Diversity on the implementation of United Nations environmental conventions (A/63/294)

Summary records	A/C.2/63/SR.2-6, 17-20, 24 and 29
Report of the Second Committee	A/63/414/Add.4
Draft resolutions	A/63/L.69 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/63/PV.60 and 80
Resolutions	63/32 and 63/278

(e) Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa

The General Assembly first considered the sub-item at its forty-seventh session, in 1992, after the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 1992 (resolution 47/188). The Convention was adopted on 17 June 1994 and entered into force on 26 December 1996.

At its fifty-first to sixty-second sessions, the General Assembly considered the question (resolutions 51/180, 52/198, 53/191, 54/223, 55/204, 56/196, 57/259, 58/211, 58/242, 59/235, 60/200, 60/201, 61/202 and 62/193).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly recognized the potential of the Convention to contribute to addressing global food security; reaffirmed its decision to declare the decade 2010-2020 as the United Nations Decade for Deserts and the Fight against Desertification; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the resolution, including a report on the implementation of the Convention (resolution 63/218).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report submitted by the secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa (resolution 63/218).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 49 (e))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports submitted by the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and the Convention on Biological Diversity on the implementation of United Nations environmental conventions (A/63/294)

Summary records	A/C.2/63/SR.2-6, 17-20, 24 and 27-30
Report of the Second Committee	A/63/414/Add.5
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.72
Resolution	63/218

(f) Convention on Biological Diversity

The Convention on Biological Diversity was opened for signature at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in June 1992, and entered into force on 29 December 1993.

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-ninth to sixty-second sessions (resolutions 49/117, 50/111, 51/182, 52/201, 53/190, 54/221, 55/201, 56/197, 57/260, 58/212, 59/236, 60/202, 61/204 and 62/194).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly took note of the outcomes of the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and its fourth meeting serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety; urged all Member States to fulfil their commitments to significantly reduce the rate of loss of biodiversity by 2010; invited parties to the Convention, other Member States, relevant international organizations and other relevant stakeholders to make preparations to celebrate in 2010 the International Year of Biodiversity; decided, as a contribution to the International Year of Biodiversity, to convene at its sixty-fifth session, in 2010, a one-day high-level meeting of the Assembly, with participation of heads of State, Governments and delegations; and invited the secretariat of the Convention to report, through the Secretary-General, to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session on the work of the Conference of the Parties and to include in the report information on the preparation of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly (resolution 63/219).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity (resolution 63/219).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 49 (f))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports submitted by the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and the Convention on Biological Diversity on the implementation of United Nations environmental conventions (A/63/294)

Summary records	A/C.2/63/SR.2-6, 17-20, 24 and 27-31
Report of the Second Committee	A/63/414/Add.6
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.72
Resolution	63/219

(g) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its twenty-fifth session

At its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, the General Assembly adopted a number of provisions setting up the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) (resolution 2997 (XXVII)), including the establishment of the Governing Council of UNEP. The Governing Council was to report annually to the Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, which would transmit to the Assembly such comments on the report as it might deem necessary. At its forty-second session, the

Assembly changed the annual cycle of submission of reports to a biennial one (resolution 42/185).

At its resumed fifty-third session, in July 1999, the General Assembly, inter alia, welcomed the proposal to institute an annual, ministerial-level, global environmental forum, with the Governing Council of UNEP constituting the forum in the years that it met in regular session and, in alternate years, with the forum taking the form of a special session of the Governing Council (resolution 53/242).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly welcomed the United Nations Environment Programme Medium-term Strategy 2010-2013, which was results-based and elaborated six cross-cutting thematic priority areas of work and various means of implementation as a way of strengthening its work, bearing in mind all the relevant provisions of decisions of the Governing Council, and invited partner organizations to cooperate closely with the Programme (resolution 63/220).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Governing Council of UNEP on its twenty-fifth session (16-20 February 2009): Supplement No. 25 (A/64/25);

(b) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Management review of environmental governance within the United Nations system" and the comments of the Secretary-General and those of the United Nations Chief Executives Board for Coordination thereon (A/64/83-E/2009/83 and Add.1) (also relate to item 133).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 49 (g))

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its tenth special session: Supplement No. 25 (A/63/25)

Summary records	A/C.2/62/SR.2-6, 17-20, 24 and 27-30
Report of the Second Committee	A/63/414/Add.7
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.72
Resolution	63/220

(h) Sustainable mountain development

The General Assembly first considered this subject at its fifty-third session, in 1998, at which time it proclaimed 2002 as the International Year of Mountains (resolution 53/24).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-seventh session an interim report on the activities of the International Year of Mountains and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the outcome of the Year (resolution 55/189).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to designate 11 December as International Mountain Day, as from 11 December 2003 (resolution 57/245).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fifty-eighth and sixtieth sessions (resolutions 58/216 and 60/198).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the offer of the Government of Kyrgyzstan to host a second Bishkek Global Mountain Summit in October 2009; and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-fourth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 62/196).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/196).

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 54 (h))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/62/292
Summary records	A/C.2/62/SR.2-6, 15-19, 21 and 32
Report of the Second Committee	A/62/419/Add.8
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.78
Resolution	62/196

(i) Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy

At its fifty-third session, in 1998, the General Assembly endorsed the World Solar Programme 1996-2005, adopted by the World Solar Summit, held in Harare in September 1996 (A/53/395, annex) (resolution 53/7). The Assembly considered the question at its fifty-fourth to fifty-sixth, fifty-eighth and sixtieth sessions (resolutions 54/215, 55/205, 56/200, 58/210 and 60/199).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly emphasized the need to intensify research and development in support of energy for sustainable development; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 62/197).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/197).

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 54 (i))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/62/208
Summary records	A/C.2/62/SR.2-6, 15-19, 23 and 31
Report of the Second Committee	A/62/419/Add.9
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.78
Resolution	62/197

55. Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly established the Commission on Human Settlements and decided that the report of the work of the Commission should be submitted to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 32/162).

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 47/180, the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) was held in Istanbul, Turkey, from 3 to 14 June

1996. Subsequently, in its resolution 51/177, the Assembly endorsed the decision of the Conference, including the Istanbul Declaration on Human Settlements and the Habitat Agenda.

The question was considered at the forty-ninth, fiftieth and fifty-second to sixty-second sessions of the General Assembly (resolutions 49/109, 50/100, 52/190, 53/180, 54/207 to 54/209, 55/194, 55/195, 56/205, 56/206, 57/275, 58/226, 59/239, 60/203, 61/206 and 62/198).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided that the special session of the Assembly to review and appraise the implementation of the Habitat Agenda would be held from 6 to 8 June 2001 in New York (resolution 55/195). At its twenty-fifth special session, the Assembly adopted the Declaration on Cities and other Human Settlements in the New Millennium (resolution S-25/2).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to transform, with effect from 1 January 2002, the Commission on Human Settlements and its secretariat, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), into the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, to be known as UN-Habitat; and also decided to transform, as of the same date, the Commission on Human Settlements into the Governing Council (resolution 56/206).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly welcomed the decision to admit UN-Habitat into the Inter-Agency Standing Committee; expressed appreciation to the Government of China and the city of Nanjing for hosting the fourth session of the World Urban Forum and to the Government of Brazil for its offer to host the fifth session in 2010; invited the Governing Council of UN-Habitat to keep under review developments in the housing finance systems in view of the current financial crisis, and decided to explore the possibility of convening a high-level event of the General Assembly on that subject; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 63/221).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/221);

(b) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme on its twenty-second session: Supplement No. 8 (A/64/8).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 50)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) (A/63/291)

Note by the Secretary-General (A/63/353) transmitting his report on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda (E/2008/64)

Summary records	A/C.2/63/SR.2-6, 20, 27 and 31
Report of the Second Committee	A/63/415
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.72
Resolution	63/221

56. Globalization and interdependence

(a) Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence

This item was included in the agenda of the fifty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1998. The Assembly considered the item at its fifty-third to sixty-second sessions (resolutions 53/169, 54/231, 55/212, 56/209, 57/274, 58/225, 59/240, 60/204, 61/207 and 62/199).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it, at its sixty-fourth session, a report on the theme "Globalization and interdependence: the role of the United Nations in poverty reduction and sustainable development" (resolution 63/222); and to include an overview of the major international economic and policy challenges for equitable and inclusive sustained economic growth and sustainable development (resolution 63/224).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 63/222 and 63/224).

At the same session, the General Assembly recognized that middle-income countries still faced significant challenges in their efforts to achieve the internationally agreed development goals; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the implementation of all the elements of the resolution to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session, with a focus on existing strategies and actions of the United Nations development system on development cooperation with middle-income countries, and taking into account the work of other relevant international organizations, including international financial institutions (resolution 63/223).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on development cooperation with middle-income countries (resolution 63/223).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 51 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on the impact of globalization on the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals (A/63/333)

Summary records	A/C.2/63/SR.2-6, 21, 22, 27-29 and 31
Report of the Second Committee	A/63/416/Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/63/PV.72 and 73
Resolutions	63/222 to 63/224
Decision	63/540

(b) Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption

At its fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth sessions, in 1999 and 2000, the General Assembly considered this topic (resolutions 54/205 and 55/188).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session a sub-item entitled "Preventing and combating

corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such funds to the countries of origin" under the item entitled "Sectoral policy questions" (resolution 56/186).

The General Assembly considered this sub-item at its fifty-seventh to fifty-ninth sessions under the items entitled "Sectoral policy questions" (resolutions 57/244 and 58/205) and "Globalization and interdependence" (resolution 59/242).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly welcomed the entry into force, on 14 December 2005, of the United Nations Convention against Corruption; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-first session, under the item entitled "Globalization and interdependence", a sub-item entitled "Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption" (resolution 60/207). The Assembly considered the item at its sixty-first and sixty-second sessions (resolutions 61/209 and 62/202).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it, at its sixty-fourth session, a report on the implementation of the resolution and also to transmit to the Assembly a report on the third session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (resolution 63/226).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/226) (also relates to item 103);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption on its third session, held in Doha from 9 to 13 November 2009 (resolution 63/226).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 51 (d))

Report of the Secretary-General (A/63/88)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption on its second session, held in Nusa Dua, Indonesia, from 28 January to 1 February 2008 (A/63/86)

Summary records	A/C.2/63/SR.2-6, 21, 22, 27 and 31
Report of the Second Committee	A/63/416/Add.4
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.72
Resolution	63/226

(c) Science and technology for development

The General Assembly considered this sub-item at its fiftieth, fifty-second and fifty-fourth sessions, under the item entitled "Sustainable development and international economic cooperation" (resolution 50/101) and the item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions" (resolutions 52/184 and 54/201).

At its fifty-fifth session, in 2000, the General Assembly decided to include this sub-item in its agenda on a biennial basis (resolution 55/185) and at its next session

invited the Economic and Social Council to consider measures to strengthen the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (resolution 56/182). The Assembly considered the item at its fifty-eighth and sixtieth sessions (resolutions 58/200 and 60/205).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to continue to assist the Economic and Social Council in the system-wide follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the resolution and recommendations for future follow-up (resolution 62/201).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/201).

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 56 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/62/136
Summary records	A/C.2/62/SR.2-6, 19, 20, 25, 28 and 33
Report of the Second Committee	A/62/421/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.78
Resolution	62/201

57. Groups of countries in special situations

(a) Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

At its fifty-second session, in 1997, the General Assembly decided to convene the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in 2001 (resolution 52/187).

At its resumed fifty-fifth session, in July 2001, the General Assembly endorsed the Brussels Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010, adopted by the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Brussels from 14 to 20 May 2001 (resolution 55/279).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to establish the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (resolution 56/227).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fifty-seventh to sixty-second sessions (resolutions 57/276, 58/228, 59/244, 60/228, 61/211 and 62/203).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration of the high-level meeting on the midterm comprehensive global review of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 (resolution 61/1).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly decided to convene, as called for in paragraph 114 of the Programme of Action, the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries at a high level in 2011 and to take a decision on the organizational aspects, date and venue of the Conference, and on the venue,

duration and dates of the preparatory committee meetings, before the end of its sixty-third session; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-fourth session a report on the further implementation of the Programme of Action as well as on the implementation of the resolution, including a report on the substantive, organizational and logistic preparations for the Conference (resolution 63/227).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/227), A/64/80-E/2009/79.

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 52 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 (A/63/77-E/2008/61)

Note by the Secretary-General on an outline of the modalities of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries and its preparatory process (A/63/284)

Summary records	A/C.2/63/SR.2-6, 23, 24, 28 and 31
Report of the Second Committee	A/63/417/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.72
Resolution	63/227

(b) Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation

At its fifty-seventh session, in 2002, the General Assembly decided that the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation should be convened in Almaty, Kazakhstan, on 28 and 29 August 2003 (resolution 57/242). The Conference adopted the Almaty Declaration and the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries.

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Almaty Declaration and the Almaty Programme of Action (resolution 58/201).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fifty-ninth to sixty-second sessions (resolutions 59/245, 60/208, 61/212 and 62/204).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly held a high-level plenary meeting on the midterm review of the Almaty Programme of Action, on 2 and 3 October 2008, and adopted a Declaration as its outcome document (resolution A/63/2). The Assembly reaffirmed its full commitment to the Declaration on the midterm review; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-fourth session an analytical report on the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action and the Declaration on the midterm review (resolution 63/228).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/228).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 52 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries (A/63/165)

Summary records	A/C.2/63/SR.2-6, 23, 24, 28 and 31
Report of the Second Committee	A/63/417/Add.2
Draft resolution	A/63/L.3
Plenary meetings	A/63/PV.18, 19 and 72
Resolutions	63/2 and 63/228

58. Eradication of poverty and other development issues

Legal empowerment of the poor and eradication of poverty

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit", reaffirmed that the rule of law at the national and international levels was essential for sustained economic growth, sustainable development and the eradication of poverty and hunger; stressed the importance of sharing best national practices in the area; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to it at its sixty-fourth session on the legal empowerment of the poor (resolution 63/142).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution A/63/142), A/64/133.

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 107)

Draft resolution	A/63/L.25/Rev.1 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/63/PV.51 and 68
Resolution	63/142

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 53)

Report of the Second Committee	A/63/418
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.72
Decision	63/544

(a) Implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017)

At its fiftieth session, in 1995, the General Assembly proclaimed the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006) (resolution 50/107). The Assembly considered the question at its fifty-first to sixty-first sessions (resolutions 51/178, 52/193, 53/198, 54/232, 55/210, 56/207, 57/266, 58/222, 59/247, 60/209 and 61/213).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly proclaimed the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017) in order to support, in an efficient and coordinated manner, the internationally agreed development goals

related to poverty eradication, including the Millennium Development Goals (resolution 62/205).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to appoint a focal point from within the United Nations system to coordinate the implementation of the Second Decade; decided to convene, during its sixty-eighth session, a meeting of the General Assembly at the highest political level centred on the review process devoted to the theme for the issue of poverty eradication within the budget level; and requested the Secretary-General to brief Member States orally on progress in the implementation of efforts related to the theme for the Second Decade (resolution 63/230).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 53 (a))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Role of microcredit and microfinance in the eradication of poverty (A/63/159)

Implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017) (A/63/190)

Summary records	A/C.2/63/SR.6-8, 14-16, 24 and 31
Report of the Second Committee	A/63/418/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.72
Resolution	63/230

(b) Women in development

The General Assembly considered this question from its fortieth to sixtieth sessions (resolutions 40/204, 42/178, 44/171, 46/167, 48/108, 49/161, 50/104, 52/195, 54/210, 56/188, 58/206, 59/248 and 60/210).

At its fifty-ninth session, in 2004, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to update the *World Survey on the Role of Women in Development* for the consideration of the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session, noting that the survey should continue to focus on selected emerging development themes that had an impact on the role of women in the economy at the national, regional and international levels, to be identified at its sixtieth session (resolution 59/248).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-fourth session a report on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution, including on integrating a gender perspective into national development strategies (resolution 62/206).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/206);

(b) *World Survey on the Role of Women in Development*: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 59/248), A/64/93.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 89 (b))

Reports of the Secretary-General entitled "World Survey on the Role of Women in Development" (A/59/287 and Add.1)

Summary records	A/C.2/59/SR.2-6, 32, 33, 36 and 38
Report of the Second Committee	A/59/487/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.75
Resolution	59/248

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 58 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/62/187
Summary records	A/C.2/62/SR.2-6, 23-26 and 32
Report of the Second Committee	A/62/423/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.78
Resolution	62/206

(c) Human resources development

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fifth session and biennially as of the forty-sixth session (resolutions 45/191, 46/143, 48/205, 50/105, 52/196, 54/211, 56/189, 58/207 and 60/211).

At its sixty-second session, in 2007, the General Assembly called upon the relevant entities of the United Nations system to give priority to the objectives of human resources development; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-fourth session a report on the implementation of human resources development strategies, in particular on lessons learned and the role of the international community and other entities, including the private sector, in assisting those efforts (resolution 62/207).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/207).

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 58 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/62/308
Summary records	A/C.2/62/SR.2-6, 23-26 and 33
Report of the Second Committee	A/62/423/Add.3
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.78
Resolution	62/207

59. Operational activities for development

(a) Operational activities for development of the United Nations system

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit an annual report on operational activities for development,

containing comprehensive statistical information concerning all operational activities for development of the United Nations system (resolution 35/81).

The Secretary-General's report on the comprehensive statistical analysis of the financing of operational activities for development of the United Nations system has been prepared since 1981. The General Assembly most recently considered the item at its sixty-second and sixty-third sessions (resolutions 62/208 and 63/232).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the comprehensive statistical analysis of the financing of operational activities for development of the United Nations system for 2007 (General Assembly resolutions 35/81, 59/250, 62/208 and 63/232, and Economic and Social Council resolution E/2008/2), A/64/75-E/2009/59;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (resolution 39/125), A/64/75-E/2009/59 (also relates to item 63 (a)).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 54)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Comprehensive statistical analysis of the financing of operational activities for development of the United Nations system for 2006 (A/63/71-E/2008/46)

Trends in contributions to operational activities for development of the United Nations system and measures to promote an adequate, predictable and expanding base of United Nations development assistance (A/63/201)

Implications of aligning the strategic planning cycles of the United Nations funds and programmes with the comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development (A/63/207)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (A/63/205) (also relates to item 56 (a))

Summary records	A/C.2/63/SR.2-6, 9, 10, 29 and 31
Report of the Second Committee	A/63/419
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.72
Resolution	63/232

(b) South-South cooperation for development

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly entrusted the overall intergovernmental review of technical cooperation among developing countries within the United Nations system to a high-level meeting of representatives of all States participating in the United Nations Development Programme, to be convened by the Administrator of UNDP in accordance with the provisions of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (resolution 33/134).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fiftieth, fifty-second, fifty-fourth and fifty-sixth to sixty-second sessions (resolutions 50/119, 52/205, 54/226, 56/202, 57/263, 58/220 and 62/209).

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to present to the Assembly, on a biennial basis, a report entitled "State of South-South cooperation" (resolution 50/119).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to declare 19 December as the United Nations Day for South-South Cooperation (resolution 58/220).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fourth session the sub-item entitled "South-South cooperation for development", and requested the Secretary-General to submit at that session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 62/209).

At its sixty-third session, under the item entitled "Operational activities for development", the General Assembly requested the President of the Assembly to entrust the President of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation with undertaking the necessary consultations with Member States to prepare for the proposed High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation, with a view to the Assembly's taking a decision, during its sixty-third session, on the nature, date, budgetary implications, objectives and modalities of the Conference (resolution 63/233).

Documents:

(a) Report of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation on its sixteenth session: Supplement No. 39 (A/64/39);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/209).

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 59 (c))

Report of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation on its fifteenth session (29 May-1 June 2007): Supplement No. 39 (A/62/39)

Report of the Secretary-General on the state of South-South cooperation (A/62/295)

Summary records	A/C.2/62/SR.14 and 33
Report of the Second Committee	A/62/424/Add.3
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.78
Resolution	62/209

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 54)

Summary records	A/C.2/63/SR.2-6, 9, 10, 19, 29 and 31
Report of the Second Committee	A/63/419
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.72
Resolution	63/233

60. Towards global partnerships

This item was included as a supplementary item in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 2000, at the request of Germany (A/55/228). The Assembly considered this question at its fifty-fifth, fifty-sixth and fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 55/215, 56/76 and 58/129).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided to biennialize the item as of the fifty-eighth session and to allocate it to the Second Committee (resolution 58/316).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to promote, within existing resources, impact-assessment mechanisms of partnerships in order to enable effective management, ensure accountability and facilitate effective learning from both successes and failures; and to report to it at its sixty-fourth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 62/211)

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/211).

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 61)

Report of the Secretary-General on enhanced cooperation between the United Nations and all relevant partners, in particular the private sector (A/62/341)

Summary records	A/C.2/62/SR.25, 27 and 31
Report of the Second Committee	A/62/426
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.78
Resolution	62/211

61. Agriculture development and food security

At its sixty-third session, in 2008, the General Assembly considered this question for the first time under agenda item 107 (Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit). The Assembly reiterated the need to adequately and urgently address agriculture development and food security in the context of national and international development policies; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-fourth session a report on national, regional and international efforts within the context of the resolution (resolution 63/235).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/235).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 107)

Draft resolution	A/63/L.64 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.73
Resolution	63/235

62. Social development

(a) Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly

At its forty-seventh session, in 1992, the General Assembly decided to convene a World Summit for Social Development at the level of Heads of State or Government (resolution 47/92). The Summit was held at Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995. The item entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development" was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the Assembly at the request of Denmark (A/50/192). At the same session, the Assembly decided to hold a special session of the Assembly in 2000 for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the Summit and to consider further actions and initiatives (resolution 50/161). The twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly, entitled "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world", was held at Geneva from 26 June to 1 July 2000.

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-first to sixty-second sessions (resolutions 51/202, 52/25, 53/28, 54/23, 55/46, 56/177, 57/163, 58/130, 59/146, 60/130, 61/141 and 62/131).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit future *Reports on the World Social Situation* on a biennial basis (resolution 56/177).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly invited the Commission for Social Development to emphasize in its review of the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action the increased exchange of national, regional and international experiences, the focused dialogues and the sharing of best practices and lessons learned, and to address the potential impact of the ongoing food, financial and energy crises on social development goals; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the question to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session (resolution 63/152).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/152).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 55 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/63/133
Summary records	A/C.3/63/SR.1-4,11 and 43
Report of the Third Committee	A/63/424
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.70
Resolution	63/152

(b) Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family

Policies and programmes involving youth

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly adopted the Supplement to the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond; and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-fourth session through the

Commission for Social Development at its forty-seventh session, on the implementation of the World Programme of Action in the clusters on youth in civil society and youth and their well-being and to include in that report a comprehensive set of goals and targets for those clusters (resolution 62/126).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the World Programme of Action for Youth: progress and constraints with respect to the well-being of youth and their role in civil society (resolution 62/126), A/64/61-E/2009/3.

Cooperatives in social development

At its fifty-first session, in 1996, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to ascertain, in cooperation with the Committee for the Promotion and Advancement of Cooperatives, the desirability and feasibility of elaborating United Nations guidelines aimed at creating a supportive environment for the development of cooperatives (resolution 51/58).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly drew the attention of Member States to the revised draft guidelines aimed at creating a supportive environment for the development of cooperatives (A/56/73-E/2001/68, annex) (resolution 56/114).

The General Assembly considered this item at its fifty-eighth and sixtieth sessions (resolutions 58/131 and 60/132).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States and the relevant international organizations, to consider effective ways and means of raising public awareness of the overall socio-economic impact of cooperatives, including the desirability and the feasibility of proclaiming an International Year of Cooperatives, and to report thereon to the Assembly; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 62/128).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/128).

Disabled persons

At its thirty-seventh session, in 1982, the General Assembly adopted the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons (resolution 37/52). Periodic reviews of progress in its implementation were conducted in 1987, 1992, 1997, 2002 and 2005.

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-eighth to forty-ninth sessions, and biennially as of the fiftieth session (resolutions 38/28, 39/26, 40/31, 41/106, 42/58, 43/98, 44/70, 45/91, 46/96, 47/88, 48/99, 49/153, 50/144, 52/82, 54/121, 56/115, 58/132, 60/131 and 62/127 and decision 50/442).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-fourth se sion a report on the situation of persons with disabilities with respect to the realization of all the Millennium Development Goals and on lessons learned and synergies and complementarities achieved, based on the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons, the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, in order to provide a framework for Member States in their efforts to achieve the

internationally agreed development goals for persons with disabilities (resolution 63/150).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/150).

Follow-up to the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family and beyond

At its forty-fourth session, in 1989, the General Assembly proclaimed 1994 as the International Year of the Family (resolution 44/82). It considered the question at its fifty-second, fifty-fourth, fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh to sixtieth sessions (resolutions 52/81, 54/124, 56/113, 57/164, 58/15, 59/111, 59/147 and 60/133).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly welcomed the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family on 6 December 2004 at Headquarters (resolution 59/111).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly urged Member States to create a conducive environment to strengthen and support all families; and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-fourth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 62/129).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/129), A/64/134.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 62 (b))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Follow-up to the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond (A/62/61-E/2007/7 and Add.1)

Follow-up to and celebration of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family and beyond (A/62/132 and Add.1)

Cooperatives in social development (A/62/154)

Summary records	A/C.3/62/SR.2-5, 16, 21, 25, 27, 29, 34, 43, 51 and 53
Report of the Third Committee	A/62/432
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.76
Resolutions	62/126, 62/128 and 62/129

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 55 (e))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Fifth quinquennial review and appraisal of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons (A/63/183)

Status of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto (A/63/264 and Corr.1)

Summary records	A/C.3/63/SR.1-4, 11 and 48
Report of the Third Committee	A/63/424

Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.70
Resolution	63/150

(c) Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing

At its fifty-fourth session, in 1999, the General Assembly entrusted the Commission for Social Development with the revision of the International Plan of Action on Ageing and the elaboration of a long-term strategy on ageing, based on new developments since 1982 (resolution 54/24). At its resumed fifty-fourth session, in May 2000, the Assembly decided to convene the Second World Assembly on Ageing in 2002, on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the First World Assembly on Ageing held at Vienna (resolution 54/262).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly welcomed the report of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, held in Madrid from 8 to 12 April 2002, and endorsed the Political Declaration and the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (resolution 57/167).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note of the road map for the implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002 (see A/58/160) (resolution 58/134).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-ninth to sixty-second sessions (resolutions 59/150, 60/135, 61/142 and 62/130).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the resolution, including information on the promotion and protection of human rights as they pertained to older persons (resolution 63/151).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/151).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 55 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing (A/63/95)

Summary records	A/C.3/63/SR.1-4, 11 and 23
Report of the Third Committee	A/63/424
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.70
Resolution	63/151

63. Advancement of women

(a) Advancement of women

Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (resolution 34/180). The Convention entered into force on 3 September 1981. As at 26 May

2009, 186 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention, 54 States parties to the Convention had accepted the amendment of article 20, paragraph 1, of the Convention, and 97 had ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol to the Convention.

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-fifth to forty-fifth, forty-seventh, forty-ninth to fifty-first, fifty-third to fifty-eighth and sixtieth sessions (resolutions 35/140, 36/131, 37/64, 38/109, 39/125, 39/130, 40/39, 41/108, 42/60, 43/100, 44/73, 45/124, 47/94, 49/164, 50/202, 51/68, 53/118, 54/137, 55/70, 56/229, 57/178, 58/145 and 60/230).

Pursuant to resolution 34/180, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women transmits to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council every year a report on its activities and makes suggestions and general recommendations based on the examination of reports and information received from the States Parties.

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly invited the Chairperson of the Committee to address the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session under the item on the advancement of women, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-fourth session a report on the status of the Convention and the implementation of the resolution (resolution 62/218).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its forty-second and forty-third sessions: Supplement No. 38 (A/64/38);

(b) Report on the status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the implementation of resolution 62/218 (resolution 62/218);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (resolution 39/125), A/64/75-E/2009/59 (also relates to item 59 (a)).

Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly considered the report of the Secretary-General on the in-depth study on all forms of violence against women; and requested the Secretary-General to submit an annual report to the Assembly on the implementation of the resolution, addressing the question of violence against women (resolution 61/143).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-fourth session a report with information provided by the United Nations bodies, funds and programmes and the specialized agencies on their follow-up activities to implement Assembly resolutions 61/143 and 62/133 and resolution 63/155, including on their assistance to States in their efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women (resolution 63/155).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/155).

Future operation of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly looked forward to the enhanced implementation of the strategic plan of the Institute; and requested the Secretary-General to include information on the implementation of the resolution in his report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2009, and to submit the report to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session (resolution 63/157).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the future operation of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (E/CN.6/2009/11) (resolution 63/157), A/64/79-E/2009/74.

Violence against women migrant workers

The General Assembly first considered this question at its forty-seventh session, in 1992 (resolution 47/96), and subsequently annually at its forty-eighth to fifty-second sessions and thereafter biennially (resolutions 48/110, 49/165, 50/168, 51/65, 52/97, 54/138, 56/131, 58/143 and 60/139).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-fourth session on the problem of violence against women migrant workers and on the implementation of the resolution, taking into account updated information from the organizations of the United Nations system, as well as the reports of the Special Rapporteurs and other relevant sources, including non-governmental organizations (resolution 62/132).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/132).

Improvement of the situation of women in rural areas

The General Assembly considered this issue at its forty-fifth and forty-sixth sessions, and thereafter biennially at its forty-eighth to sixtieth sessions (resolutions 45/175, 46/140, 48/109, 50/165, 52/93, 54/135, 56/129, 58/146 and 60/138).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly encouraged Member States, the United Nations and relevant organizations of its system to ensure that the needs of rural women were mainstreamed into the follow-up to the major conferences and summits in the economic and social fields; and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-fourth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 62/136).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/136).

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 63 and 63 (a))

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on the work of its thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth sessions: Supplement No. 38 (A/62/38)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Future operations of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (A/62/173)

Violence against women migrant workers (A/62/177)

Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women (A/62/201)

Improvement of the situation of women in rural areas (A/62/202)

Status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (A/62/290)

Summary records	A/C.3/62/SR.9-13, 21, 29, 32, 34, 39, 42, 46-49 and 53 A/C.5/62/SR.23 and 26
Report of the Third Committee	A/62/433 (Part II)
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/62/616 (also relates to item 128)
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.76 and 79 (resumed)
Resolutions	62/132, 62/136 and 62/218
Decision	62/526

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 56 and 56 (a))

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its fortieth and forty-first sessions: Supplement No. 38 (A/63/38)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women (A/63/214 and Corr.1)

Trafficking in women and girls (A/63/215)

Eliminating rape and other forms of sexual violence in all their manifestations, including in conflict and related situations (A/63/216 and Corr.1)

Measures taken and progress achieved in follow-up to the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly (A/63/217)

Improvement of the status of women in the United Nations system (A/63/364)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (A/63/205) (also relates to item 54)

Summary records	A/C.3/63/SR.8-12, 19, 23, 31, 38, 39, 43, 45 and 46
Report of the Third Committee	A/63/425
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.70
Resolutions	63/155 and 63/157

(b) Implementation of the outcome of the Fourth World Conference on Women and of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly

This item was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly in 1995. At that session, the Assembly endorsed the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action as adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women on 15 September 1995 (resolution 50/42).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fiftieth to fifty-third and fifty-fifth to sixty-second sessions (resolutions 50/203, 51/69, 52/100, 52/231, 53/120, 55/71, 56/132, 57/182, 58/148, 59/168, 60/140, 61/145 and 62/137).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to report annually to it on the follow-up to and progress made in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session, with an assessment of progress in gender mainstreaming, including information on key achievements, lessons learned and good practices, and recommendations on further measures to enhance implementation (resolution 63/159).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/159).

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 63 (b))

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth sessions: Supplement No. 38 (A/62/38)

Report of the Secretary-General on measures taken and progress achieved in follow-up to the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly (A/62/178)

Summary records	A/C.3/62/SR.9-13, 21, 29, 32, 34, 39, 46-48 and 53
Report of the Third Committee	A/62/433 (Part II)
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.76
Resolution	62/137

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 56)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/63/217
Summary records	A/C.3/63/SR.10, 11, 12 and 19
Report of the Third Committee	A/63/425
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.70
Resolution	63/159

C. Development of Africa

64. New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support

(a) New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support

At its fifty-seventh session, in 2002, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development (resolution 57/2).

The General Assembly considered this item at its fifty-seventh to sixty-second sessions (resolutions 57/2, 57/7, 58/233, 59/254, 60/222, 61/229, 62/179 and 62/242).

At its sixty-third session, pursuant to its resolutions 61/229, 62/179 and 62/242, the General Assembly convened, on 22 September 2008, a high-level meeting on the theme "Africa's development needs: state of implementation of various commitments, challenges and the way forward", and adopted the Political declaration on Africa's development needs, in which it requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session a comprehensive report, with recommendations, on the theme with a view to the formulation, by the sixty-fifth session of the Assembly, of a mechanism to review the full and timely implementation of all commitments related to Africa's development, building on existing mechanisms, to ensure that Member States remained seized of the issue of addressing Africa's special development needs (resolution 63/1).

At the same session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its full support for the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the implementation of the resolution to it at its sixty-fourth session on the basis of inputs from Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and other stakeholders in the New Partnership (resolution 63/267).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on Africa's development needs: state of implementation of various commitments, challenges and the way forward (resolution 63/1);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the New Partnership for Africa's Development: seventh consolidated progress report on implementation and international support (resolution 63/267).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 57 (a))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Africa's development needs: state of implementation of various commitments, challenges and the way forward (A/63/130)

New Partnership for Africa's Development: sixth consolidated progress report on implementation and international support (A/63/206)

Draft resolutions	A/63/L.1 and A/63/L.60/Rev.1 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/63/PV.3 and 4; 26, 27 and 29 (joint debates with item 43) and 78
Resolutions	63/1 and 63/267

D. Promotion of human rights

65. Report of the Human Rights Council

At its resumed sixtieth session, in March 2006, the General Assembly decided to establish the Human Rights Council, based in Geneva, in replacement of the Commission on Human Rights, as a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly. It decided also that the Council should: (a) be responsible for promoting universal respect for the protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind and in a fair and equal manner; (b) serve as a forum for dialogue on thematic issues on all human rights; (c) assume, review and, where necessary, improve and rationalize all mandates, mechanisms, functions and responsibilities of the Commission on Human Rights in order to maintain a system of special procedures, expert advice and complaint procedure; and (d) complete the review within one year after the holding of the Council's first session. The Assembly further decided that the Council should meet regularly throughout the year and schedule no fewer than three sessions per year and that it should submit an annual report to the Assembly (resolution 60/251).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly decided to include in the agenda of that session the item entitled "Report of the Human Rights Council", and that the item would be considered in plenary meeting and in the Third Committee, on the understanding that the Third Committee would consider and act on all recommendations of the Human Rights Council to the Assembly, including those that dealt with the development of international law in the field of human rights (decision 61/503 A).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly decided that, during that session, the item would be allocated to the Third Committee (decision 62/503). At the same session, the Assembly endorsed the decision of the Human Rights Council to adopt resolutions 5/1, entitled "Institution-building of the United Nations Human Rights Council", and 5/2, entitled "Code of Conduct for Special Procedures Mandate-holders of the Human Rights Council", including the annexes and appendices thereto (resolution 62/219).

The Council is composed of 47 members (see also item 110 (h)) and since its establishment, it has held 11 regular sessions and 10 special sessions.

Document: Report of the Human Rights Council (on its tenth and eleventh sessions and eighth, ninth and tenth special sessions): Supplement No. 53 (A/64/53).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda items 46 and 120)

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/60/7/Add.34)

Summary records	A/C.5/60/SR.37, 38 and 40
Draft resolution	A/60/L.48
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/60/721
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.72
Resolution	60/251

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 58)

Report of the Human Rights Council on its sixth, seventh and eighth sessions and fifth, sixth and seventh special sessions and its ninth session: Supplements No. 53 (A/63/53) and 53A (A/63/53/Add.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on revised estimates resulting from resolution S-9/1 adopted by the Human Rights Council at its ninth special session in 2009 (A/63/853) (also relates to item 118)

Summary records	A/C.5/63/SR.32, 39, 40 and 48
Report of the Third Committee	A/63/435/Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/63/PV.66 and 70
Resolution	63/160

66. Promotion and protection of the rights of children

(a) Promotion and protection of the rights of children

At its forty-fourth session, in 1989, the General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child (resolution 44/25). The Convention entered into force on 2 September 1990. At its fifty-fourth session, the Assembly adopted two optional protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (resolution 54/263): one on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and one on the involvement of children in armed conflict. The first protocol entered into force on 18 January 2002 and the second on 12 February 2002.

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly decided to designate 2 April as World Autism Awareness Day, to be observed every year beginning in 2008; and encouraged Member States to take measures to raise awareness throughout society regarding children with autism (resolution 62/139).

At the same session, the General Assembly stressed the need for full and urgent implementation of the rights of the girl child as provided to her under human rights instruments; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session on the implementation of the resolution, including an emphasis on ending female genital mutilation, with a view to assessing the impact

of the resolution on the well-being of the girl child (resolution 62/140). At that session, the Assembly requested the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on violence against children to report annually to the Assembly, the Human Rights Council and the Economic and Social Council and to ensure that that reporting contained relevant information on violence against children (resolution 62/141, sect. III); and requested the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict to continue to submit reports to the Assembly and the Human Rights Council on the progress achieved and the remaining challenges on the children and armed conflict agenda (resolution 62/141, sect. IV).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly decided: (a) to request the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-fourth session a report on the rights of the child containing information on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the issues addressed in the resolution; (b) to request the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict to continue to submit reports to the Assembly and the Human Rights Council on the progress achieved and the challenges remaining on the children and armed conflict agenda; (c) to invite the Chairperson of the Committee on the Rights of the Child to present an oral report on the work of the Committee to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session; (d) to invite all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations and individuals to observe the twentieth anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child; and (e) to continue its consideration of the question at its sixty-fourth session, focusing on section III of the resolution on the rights of the child on "The right of the child to express his or her views freely in all matters affecting him or her" (resolution 63/241).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/241);

(b) Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict (resolution 63/241);

(c) Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on violence against children (resolution 62/141).

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 66 (a))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (A/62/182)

The girl child (A/62/297)

Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict (A/62/228)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the independent expert for the United Nations study on violence against children (A/62/209)

Summary records	A/C.3/62/SR.14-18, 21, 29, 32, 34, 48, 53 and 54
Report of the Third Committee	A/62/435
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.76
Resolutions	62/140 and 62/141

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 60 (a))

Report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child: Supplement No. 41 (A/63/41)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (A/63/160)

Children and armed conflict (A/63/785-S/2009/158)

Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict (A/63/227)

Note by the Secretariat on the promotion and protection of the rights of children (A/63/203)

Summary records	A/C.3/63/SR.13-16, 35 and 47
Report of the Third Committee	A/63/426
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.74
Resolution	63/241

(b) Follow-up to the outcome of the special session on children

At its fifty-first session, in 1996, under the item entitled "Operational activities for development", the General Assembly decided to convene a special session of the Assembly in 2001 to review the achievement of the goals of the World Summit for Children, and to consider the arrangements for the special session at its fifty-third session (resolution 51/186).

At its twenty-seventh special session, in 2002, the General Assembly adopted a resolution entitled "A world fit for children", in which it requested the Secretary-General to report regularly on progress made in implementing the Plan of Action included in the annex to the resolution (resolution S-27/2).

At its fifty-third to fifty-eighth and sixtieth to sixty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 53/193, 54/93, 55/26, 56/222 and 58/282, and decisions 57/537, 57/551, 60/537, 61/532 and 62/535).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration of the commemorative high-level plenary meeting devoted to the follow-up to the outcome of the special session on children (resolution 62/88), in which the representatives of States gathered at the meeting reaffirmed their commitment to the full implementation of the Declaration and Plan of Action contained in the outcome document of the twenty-seventh special session of the General Assembly on children, entitled "A world fit for children" (resolution S-27/2, annex).

At its sixty-third session, under the item entitled "Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly" (item 110), the General Assembly approved the programme of work of the Third Committee for the sixty-fourth session, which contained sub-items (a) and (b) of item 66 (decision 63/537).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution S-27/2).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 110)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/63/308
Summary record	A/C.3/63/SR.49
Report of the Third Committee	A/63/433
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.71
Decision	63/537

67. Indigenous issues

(a) Indigenous issues

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, following a recommendation by the World Conference on Human Rights, the General Assembly proclaimed the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (1994-2004) (resolution 48/163).

The General Assembly considered this question under the item entitled "Programme of activities of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People" at its forty-ninth to sixty-second sessions (resolutions 49/214, 50/156, 50/157, 51/78, 52/108, 53/129, 54/150, 55/80, 56/140, 57/191 to 57/193, 58/158, 59/174, 60/142, 61/178 and 61/295 and decision 62/535).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to submit, through the Secretary-General, an annual report to it on the implementation of the programme of activities for the Decade (resolution 57/192).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (resolution 61/295).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people to report on the implementation of his mandate to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session (resolution 63/161).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people (resolution 63/161).

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations

The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations was established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 40/131 of 13 December 1985 for the purpose of assisting representatives of indigenous communities and organizations to participate in the deliberations of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, now replaced by the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, by providing them with financial assistance, funded by means of voluntary contributions from Governments, non-governmental organizations and other private or public entities.

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly extended the mandate of the Fund by deciding that the Fund should also be used to assist representatives of indigenous communities and organizations in attending, as observers, the sessions of the

Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (resolution 56/140). Biennial reports on the status of the Fund are submitted to the Assembly.

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the status of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations (decision 63/533).

No advance documentation is expected.

(b) Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People

At its fifty-ninth session, in 2004, the General Assembly proclaimed the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (2005-2014); decided that the goal of the Second Decade should be the further strengthening of international cooperation for the solution of problems faced by indigenous people in such areas as culture, education, health, human rights, the environment and social and economic development; and requested the Secretary-General to appoint the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs as the Coordinator for the Second Decade (resolution 59/174).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly adopted the Programme of Action for the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People and also the "Partnership for action and dignity" as the theme for the Second Decade; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-first session, under the item entitled "Indigenous issues", a sub-item entitled "Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People" (resolution 60/142).

The General Assembly considered the item at its sixty-second session (decision 62/529).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 61)

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the status of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations (A/63/166)

Summary records	A/C.3/63/SR.17, 18, 29, 39 and 48
Reports of the Third Committee	A/63/427 and A/63/433
Plenary meetings	A/63/PV.70 and 71
Resolution	63/161
Decisions	63/533 and 63/537 (relates to item 110)

68. Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

(a) Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

At its twentieth session, in 1965, the General Assembly adopted the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (resolution

2106 A (XX)). The Convention entered into force on 4 January 1969. As at 30 March 2009, 173 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly decided to consider at its sixty-fifth session the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention (resolution 63/243, sect. III).

Inadmissibility of certain practices that contribute to fuelling contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the provision of the Durban Declaration in which States condemned the persistence and resurgence of neo-Nazism, neo-Fascism and violent nationalist ideologies based on racial and national prejudice and stated that those phenomena could never be justified; recalled the request of the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 2005/5 that the Special Rapporteur continue to reflect on the issue, make relevant recommendations in his future reports and seek and take into account the views of Governments and non-governmental organizations; and requested the Special Rapporteur to prepare, within existing resources, for submission to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session and the Human Rights Council, reports on the implementation of the resolution based on the views collected in accordance with the request of the Commission on Human Rights (resolution 63/162).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (resolution 63/162).

Global efforts for the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance with all the human and financial assistance necessary to carry out his mandate efficiently, effectively and expeditiously and to enable him to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit a report with recommendations on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session (resolution 63/242, sects. IV and VI).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/242, sect. VI);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (resolution 63/242, sect. IV).

(b) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

At its resumed fifty-sixth session, in 2002, the General Assembly endorsed the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted on 8 September 2001 by the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related

Intolerance (A/CONF.189/12); and requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in follow-up to the Conference, to report annually to the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights (resolution 56/266).

Durban Review Conference

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly decided to convene in 2009 a review conference on the implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action to be conducted within the framework of the Assembly, and, to that end, requested the Human Rights Council to undertake preparations for the event, and to formulate a concrete plan and provide updates and reports on the issue on an annual basis starting in 2007 (resolution 61/149).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly called upon Member States to participate in the Durban Review Conference; and reaffirmed that the Conference would be undertaken on the basis of and with full respect for the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (resolution 63/242, sect. V).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Durban Review Conference (resolution 63/242, sect. IV).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 62 (a) and (b))

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination: Supplement No. 18 (A/63/18)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Financial situation of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (A/63/306)

Global efforts for the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (A/63/366)

Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (A/63/473)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (A/63/339)

Summary records	A/C.3/63/SR.33-35 (joint debate with item 63), 39 and corrigendum, 40, 43, 46 and 48
Report of the Third Committee	A/63/428
Plenary meetings	A/63/PV.70 and 74
Resolutions	63/162 and 63/242

69. Right of peoples to self-determination

Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

At its sixty-third session, in 2008, the General Assembly declared its firm opposition to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation; reaffirmed that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination was a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights; requested the Human Rights Council to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation; and requested the Secretary-General to report on the question to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session (resolution 63/163).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/163).

Use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination: to continue the work already done by the previous Special Rapporteurs on the strengthening of the international legal framework for the prevention and sanction of the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries; to continue to pay particular attention to the impact of the activities of private companies offering military assistance, consultancy and security services on the international market on the enjoyment of human rights and the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination; and to consult States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in the implementation of the resolution and to report, with specific recommendations, to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session its findings on the use of mercenaries to undermine the enjoyment of all human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (resolution 63/164).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (resolution 63/164).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 63)

Report of the Secretary-General on the right of peoples to self-determination (A/63/254)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (A/63/325)

Summary records	A/C.3/63/SR.33-35 (joint debate with item 62), 39, 40, 43 and 46
Report of the Third Committee	A/63/429
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.70
Resolutions	63/163 and 63/164

70. Promotion and protection of human rights

International Year of Human Rights Learning

At its sixty-second session, in 2007, the General Assembly proclaimed the year commencing on 10 December 2008 the International Year of Human Rights Learning; called upon Member States to promote human rights learning and education at the local, national and international levels, in cooperation with all relevant stakeholders; decided to devote a special meeting at the end of the Year, during its sixty-fourth session, to reviewing activities undertaken by Member States, relevant United Nations agencies and civil society during the Year; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 62/171).

The General Assembly considered the question at its sixty-third session, at which it urged Member States to develop throughout the International Year of Human Rights Learning and beyond international strategies and/or regional, national and local programmes of action aimed at sustained human rights learning; and requested the Secretary-General to include the implementation of the resolution in the report to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session, in accordance with its resolution 62/171 (resolution 63/173).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 62/171 and 63/173).

Status of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto

At its sixty-first session, in 2006, the General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto (resolution 61/106, annexes I and II). The Convention and its Optional Protocol entered into force on 3 May 2008.

The General Assembly considered the question at its sixty-second session (resolution 62/170).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide the staff and facilities necessary to support the effective performance of the functions of the Conference of States Parties to the Convention and of the Committee established under the Convention and the Optional Protocol; and to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session a report on the status of the Convention and the Optional Protocol and the implementation of the resolution (resolution 63/192).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/192).

(a) Implementation of human rights instruments

Status of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly established the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture and requested the Secretary-General to report to it annually on the administration of the Fund (resolution 36/151). The Fund receives voluntary contributions for distribution to non-governmental organizations providing psychological, medical, social, economic, legal, humanitarian or other forms of assistance to victims of torture and their relatives.

The Fund is administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations by the Secretary-General, with the advice of the Board of Trustees.

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly appealed to all States and organizations to contribute annually to the Fund, preferably with a substantial increase in the level of contributions; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Human Rights Council and to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session a report on the operations of the Fund (resolution 63/166).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/166).

Status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

At its thirty-ninth session, in 1984, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (resolution 39/46, annex), and called upon all Governments to consider signing and ratifying the Convention as a matter of priority (resolution 39/46). The Convention entered into force on 26 June 1987. As at 27 March 2009, 146 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (resolution 57/199, annex). The Optional Protocol entered into force on 22 June 2006. As at 27 March 2009, 46 States parties to the Convention had ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol.

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly decided to consider at its sixty-fourth session the reports of the Secretary-General, including the report of the Committee against Torture (resolution 63/166).

Report of the Committee against Torture

In accordance with article 17 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Committee against Torture is composed of 10 experts. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Ms. Essadia Belmir (Morocco),* Ms. Felice Gaer (United States of America),** Mr. Luis Gallegos Chiriboga (Ecuador),** Mr. Abdoulaye Gaye (Senegal),** Mr. Claudio Grossman (Chile),** Ms. Myrna Kleopas (Cyprus),** Mr. Alexander Kovalev (Russian Federation),* Mr. Fernando Mariño Menéndez (Spain),* Ms. Nora Sveaass (Norway)* and Mr. Wang Xuexian (China).*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2009.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2011.

The Committee against Torture held its forty-first and forty-second sessions in Geneva from 3 to 21 November 2008 and from 28 April to 15 May 2008, respectively. In accordance with article 24 of the Convention, the Committee

submits an annual report on its activities to the States parties and to the General Assembly.

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly urged all States that had not yet done so to become parties to the Convention against Torture as a matter of priority and called upon States parties to give early consideration to signing and ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention; invited the Chairpersons of the Committee against Torture and the Subcommittee to present oral reports on the work of the committees and to engage in an interactive dialogue with the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Human Rights Council and to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session a report on the operations of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture and the Special Fund established by the Optional Protocol; and decided to consider at that session the reports of the Secretary-General, including the report on the Funds, the report of the Committee against Torture and the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (resolution 63/166).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee against Torture: Supplement No. 44 (A/64/44);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/166);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (resolution 63/166).

Report of the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

In accordance with article 5 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment is composed of 10 experts. After the fiftieth ratification of or accession to the Optional Protocol, the number of members of the Subcommittee will increase to 25 members. The members of the Subcommittee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election once only. At present, the Subcommittee is composed of the following members:

Ms. Silvia Casale (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),** Mr. Mario Luis Coriolano (Argentina),** Ms. Marija Definis Gojanović (Croatia),* Mr. Zdeněk Hájek (Czech Republic),** Mr. Zbigniew Lasocik (Poland),** Mr. Hans Draminsky Petersen (Denmark),* Mr. Víctor Manuel Rodríguez-Rescia (Costa Rica),** Mr. Miguel Sarre Iguíniz (Mexico)* and Mr. Wilder Tayler Souto (Uruguay).*

One of the members, Mr. Leopoldo Torres Boursault (Spain), resigned on 18 February 2009.

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2010.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2012.

The Subcommittee held its fifth, sixth and seventh sessions in Geneva from 23 to 27 June 2008, from 17 to 21 November 2008 and from 9 to 13 February 2009, respectively. In accordance with article 16 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention, the Subcommittee presents a public annual report on its activities to the Committee against Torture.

Effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights

At its thirty-eighth session, in 1983, the General Assembly considered problems relating to the reporting obligations of States parties to United Nations conventions on human rights (resolution 38/117).

The General Assembly has considered the question annually from its fifty-seventh session (resolution 57/202 and decisions 58/537 and 59/528).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General submitting the report of the chairpersons of the human rights treaty bodies on their twenty-first meeting (resolution 57/202).

Equitable geographical distribution in the membership of the human rights treaty bodies

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly encouraged the States parties to the United Nations human rights instruments to consider and adopt concrete actions, inter alia, the possible establishment of quota distribution systems by geographical region for the election of the members of the treaty bodies; and requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to submit concrete recommendations on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session (resolution 63/167).

Document: Report of the High Commissioner (resolution 63/167).

Report of the Human Rights Committee

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly adopted the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex). The Covenant and the Optional Protocol thereto entered into force on 23 March 1976.

In accordance with article 28 of the Covenant, the Human Rights Committee is composed of 18 experts. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Mr. Abdelfattah Amor (Tunisia),* Mr. Mohammed Ayat (Morocco),** Mr. Prafullachandra Natwarlal Bhagwati (India),* Mr. Lazhari Bouzid (Algeria),** Ms. Christine Chanet (France),* Mr. Ahmed Amin Fathalla (Egypt),** Mr. Yuji Iwasawa (Japan),* Ms. Helen Keller (Switzerland),* Mr. Rajsoomer Lallah (Mauritius),** Ms. Zonke Zanele Majodina (South Africa),* Ms. Iulia Antoanella Motoc (Romania),* Mr. Michael O'Flaherty (Ireland),** Mr. Rafael Rivas Posada (Colombia),** Sir Nigel Rodley (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),** Mr. Fabián Omar Salvioli

(Argentina),** Mr. José Luis Pérez Sánchez-Cerro (Peru),* Mr. Krister Thelin (Sweden)** and Ms. Ruth Wedgwood (United States of America).*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2010.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2012.

In accordance with article 45 of the Covenant, the Committee shall submit to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, an annual report on its activities.

As at 31 March 2009, 164 States had ratified or acceded to the Covenant, 111 States had ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol and 71 States had ratified or acceded to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.

Document: Report of the Human Rights Committee: Supplement No. 40 (A/64/40).

Report of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families

In accordance with article 72 of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the Committee is composed of 10 experts. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Francisco Alba (Mexico),** Mr. Jose Serrano Brillantes (Philippines),* Ms. Ana Elizabeth Cubias Medina (El Salvador),** Ms. Anamaria Dieguez (Guatemala),* Mr. Ahmed Hassan El-Borai (Egypt),** Mr. Abdelhamid El Jamri (Morocco),** Mr. Prasad Kariyawasam (Sri Lanka),* Ms. Myriam Poussi Konsimbo (Burkina Faso),** Mr. Mehmet Sevim (Turkey)* and Mr. Azad Taghizade (Azerbaijan).*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2009.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2011.

The Convention will enter into force for its forty-first State party on 1 July 2009, following the accession by the Niger on 18 March 2009. In accordance with article 72 of the Convention, the membership of the Committee will as a consequence increase to 14. Elections will be held at the fourth meeting of States parties to be held on 3 December 2009.

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly called upon States that had not done so to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the Convention as a matter of priority, and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to raise awareness of and promote the Convention; invited the Chairperson of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families to address the Assembly at its future sessions; invited the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants to present his reports to the Assembly at its future sessions; and requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the resolution at its sixty-fourth session and to include in that report an analysis of the ways and means to promote the human rights of migrants, taking into account the views of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 63/184).

The Committee held its ninth session at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 24 to 28 November 2008 and its tenth session from 20 April to 1 May 2009.

In accordance with article 74 of the Convention, the Committee will submit an annual report on its activities to the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families: Supplement No. 48 (A/64/48);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/184);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 63/184).

Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery

The Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery was established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 46/122 of 17 December 1991 for the purpose of assisting representatives of non-governmental organizations from different regions, dealing with issues of contemporary forms of slavery, to participate in the deliberations of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery by providing them with financial assistance and to extend, through established channels of assistance, humanitarian, legal and financial aid to individuals whose human rights had been severely violated as a result of contemporary forms of slavery. The Fund is administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations of the United Nations by the Secretary-General, with the advice of a Board of Trustees, and can receive voluntary contributions from Governments, non-governmental organizations and other private or public entities.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/122).

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 70 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General: Status of the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery (A/62/180)

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 70 (f))

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: Supplement No. 36 (A/62/36)

Summary records	A/C.3/62/SR.20 and 21 (joint debate with sub-items 70 (a) and (d)), 29 and 42
Report of the Third Committee	A/62/439/Add.6
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.77
Resolution	62/171

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 64 (a) and (b))

Report of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families on its seventh and eighth sessions: Supplement No. 48 (A/63/48)

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (A/63/220)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

Interim report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (A/63/175)

Report of the chairpersons of the human rights treaty bodies on their twentieth meeting (A/63/280)

Summary records	A/C.3/62/SR.18 and 19 (joint debate with sub-item 64 (d)), 23, 29, 38, 40 and 43
Report of the Third Committee	A/63/430/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.70
Resolutions	63/166 and 63/167

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 64 (b) and (e))

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto (A/63/264 and Corr.1)

Notes by the Secretary-General:

Transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions (A/63/313)

Providing information on the work of the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee relating to the right to development (A/63/318)

Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights (A/63/486)

Summary records	A/C.3/63/SR.20-31 (joint debate with sub-item (c)), 35, 38, 39, 41-44 and 46-48
Report of the Third Committee	A/63/430/Add.2 and Add.5
Plenary meetings	A/63/PV.70 and 71
Resolutions	63/173 and 63/192

(b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

Human rights and extreme poverty

At its fifty-ninth session, in 2005, the General Assembly noted the extension for a period of two years of the mandate of the independent expert on the question of human rights and extreme poverty; and requested the independent expert to forward

his reports on his activities to the Assembly at its sixty-first session (resolution 59/186). At its sixty-first session, the Assembly called upon States, United Nations bodies, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to continue to give appropriate attention to the links between human rights and extreme poverty (resolution 61/157).

The Human Rights Council renewed the mandate of the independent expert on the question of human rights and extreme poverty for a period of three years in 2008 and requested the expert to report yearly to the Human Rights Council and to the General Assembly (Human Rights Council resolution 8/11).

Document: Report of the independent expert on the question of human rights and extreme poverty (Human Rights Council resolution 8/11).

Strengthening the role of the United Nations in enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections and the promotion of democratization

The question of enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections has been on the agenda of the General Assembly since its forty-fourth session. At the forty-ninth session, the title of the item was changed to include the strengthening of the United Nations role and the promotion of democratization. Electoral assistance within the United Nations system is coordinated by the Electoral Assistance Division/Department of Political Affairs. The Division works closely with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the United Nations Development Programme and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to provide electoral assistance to Member States that request it.

The General Assembly considered this question annually from its forty-fourth to fiftieth sessions and on a biennial basis thereafter (resolutions 44/146, 45/150, 46/137, 47/138, 48/131, 49/190, 50/185, 52/129, 54/173, 56/159, 58/180 and 60/162).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly called upon Member States to consider contributing to the United Nations Trust Fund for Electoral Assistance and requested the Secretary-General to provide the Electoral Assistance Division with adequate human and financial resources to carry out its mandate; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session on the implementation of the resolution, in particular on the status of requests from Member States for electoral assistance, and on his efforts to enhance support by the Organization for the democratization process in Member States (resolution 62/150).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/150).

Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

At its fifty-third session, in 1998, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (resolution 53/144).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-fourth to sixtieth sessions (resolutions 54/170, 55/98, 56/163, 57/209, 58/178, 59/192 and 60/161).

The Commission on Human Rights, at its fifty-sixth session, in 2000, requested the Secretary-General to appoint a Special Representative on the situation of human rights defenders for a three-year period and called for the Special Representative to report annually to the Commission on Human Rights and to the General Assembly (Commission resolution 2000/61). At its fifty-ninth session, the Commission renewed the mandate of the Special Representative for a further three years (Commission resolution 2003/64).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Special Representative to continue to report annually on his/her activities to the General Assembly and to the Human Rights Council in accordance with his/her mandate (resolution 62/152). At its seventh session, in March 2008, the Human Rights Council extended the special procedure on the situation of human rights defenders as a Special Rapporteur for a period of three years and requested the Special Rapporteur to report regularly to the Council and the General Assembly (Human Rights Council resolution 7/8).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders (resolution 62/152).

Protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons

At its sixty-second session, in 2007, the General Assembly urged all Governments to continue to facilitate the activities of the Representative of the Secretary-General on the human rights of internally displaced persons, in particular Governments with situations of internal displacement, and to give serious consideration to inviting the Representative to visit their countries so as to enable him to continue and enhance dialogue with Governments in addressing situations of internal displacement; and requested the Representative of the Secretary-General to prepare, for the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session, a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 62/153).

The Human Rights Council, at its resumed sixth session, in December 2007, decided to extend the mandate of the Representative of the Secretary-General on the human rights of internally displaced persons for a period of three years (Council resolution 6/32).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of his Representative (resolution 62/153).

Human rights and cultural diversity

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-fourth to sixtieth sessions (resolutions 54/160, 55/91, 56/156, 57/204, 58/167 and 60/167).

At its sixty-second session, in 2007, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on human rights and cultural diversity, taking into account the views of Member States, relevant United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations, as well as the considerations in the resolution regarding the recognition and importance of cultural diversity among all peoples and nations in the world, and to submit the report to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session (resolution 62/155).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/155).

Human rights in the administration of justice

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly invited the Human Rights Council to continue consideration of the question of human rights in the administration of justice; invited Governments, relevant international and regional bodies, national human rights institutions and non-governmental organizations to devote particular attention to the issue of women in prison; and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its sixty-fourth session (resolution 62/158).

No advance documentation is expected.

Promotion of the right of peoples to peace

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly called upon the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to carry out a constructive dialogue and consultations with Member States, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations on how the Human Rights Council could work for the promotion of an international environment conducive to the full realization of the right of peoples to peace; and decided to continue consideration of the question of the promotion of the right of peoples to peace at its sixty-fourth session (resolution 62/163).

No advance documentation is expected.

Strengthening United Nations action in the field of human rights through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity

The General Assembly has considered this question since its forty-fifth session (resolutions 45/163, 46/129, 47/131, 48/125, 49/181, 50/174, 51/105, 52/131, 53/149, 54/174, 55/104, 56/153, 57/203, 58/168 and 59/190).

At its sixty-second session, in 2007, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to present further practical proposals and ideas that would contribute to the strengthening of United Nations action in the field of human rights through the promotion of international cooperation based on the principles of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity, and to submit a comprehensive report on the question to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session; and decided to consider the matter at its sixty-fourth session (resolution 62/165).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/165).

Report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly called upon States to cooperate with and assist the Special Rapporteur in the performance of his task, to supply all necessary information requested by the Special Rapporteur, to fully and expeditiously respond to and follow up his urgent appeals, to give serious consideration to responding favourably to requests by the Special Rapporteur to visit their countries and to enter into a constructive dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on requested visits to their countries as well as with respect to the follow-up to his recommendations; and decided to consider the interim report of the Special Rapporteur at its sixty-fourth session (resolution 63/166).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 63/166).

Combating defamation of religions

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly, noting with deep concern the serious instances of intolerance, discrimination and acts of violence based on religion or belief, intimidation and coercion motivated by extremism, religious or otherwise, occurring in many parts of the world, deplored the use of the print, audio-visual and electronic media, including the Internet, and any other means to incite acts of violence, xenophobia or related intolerance and discrimination against any religion; urged States to take all possible measures to promote tolerance and respect for all religions and beliefs and the understanding of their value systems; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution, including on the possible correlation between defamation of religions and the upsurge in incitement, intolerance and hatred in many parts of the world, to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session (resolution 63/171).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/171).

National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the importance of the development of effective, independent and pluralistic national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights in accordance with the Paris Principles; encouraged Member States to establish such national institutions or, where they already existed, to strengthen them for the promotion and protection of human rights; urged the Secretary-General to continue to give high priority to requests from Member States for assistance in the establishment and strengthening of national human rights institutions; and requested him to report to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 63/172).

The Human Rights Council considered this question at its tenth session (see document A/HRC/10/54).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/172).

Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights

The General Assembly considered this question from its fifty-fourth to sixty-second sessions (resolutions 54/165, 55/102, 56/165, 57/205, 58/193, 59/184, 60/152, 61/156 and 62/151).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to seek further the views of Member States and relevant agencies of the United Nations system and to submit a substantive report on the subject to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session (resolution 63/176).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/176).

Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly, recalling its resolutions 58/176, 59/183, 60/151, 61/158 and 62/221, requested the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue to provide additional funds and human resources within the existing resources of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to enable the Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa at Yaoundé to respond positively

and effectively to the growing needs in the promotion and protection of human rights and in developing a culture of democracy and the rule of law in the Central African subregion; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 63/177).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/177).

The right to development

The General Assembly has considered this question annually since its forty-first session, in 1986, at which it adopted the Declaration on the Right to Development (resolutions 41/128, 42/117, 43/127, 44/62, 45/97, 46/123, 47/123, 48/130, 49/183, 50/184, 51/99, 52/136, 53/155, 54/175, 55/108, 56/150, 57/223, 58/172, 59/185, 60/157, 61/169 and 62/161).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session and an interim report to the Human Rights Council on the implementation of the resolution, including efforts undertaken at the national, regional and international levels in the promotion and realization of the right to development, and invited the Chairperson of the Working Group on the Right to Development to present a verbal update to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session (resolution 63/178).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/178).

Human rights and unilateral coercive measures

The General Assembly considered this item at its fifty-first to sixty-second sessions (resolutions 51/103, 52/120, 53/141, 54/172, 55/110, 56/148, 57/222, 58/171, 59/188, 60/155, 61/170 and 62/162).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly urged all States to cease adopting or implementing any unilateral measures not in accordance with international law, the Charter of the United Nations and the norms and principles governing peaceful relations among States, in particular those of a coercive nature with all their extraterritorial effects, which created obstacles to trade relations among States; requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to give priority to the resolution in her annual report to the Assembly; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to collect the views and information of Member States on the implications and negative effects of unilateral coercive measures on their populations and to submit an analytical report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session (resolution 63/179).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/179).

Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-first to sixty-second sessions (resolutions 51/100, 52/134, 53/154, 54/181, 55/109, 56/149, 57/224, 58/170, 59/187, 60/156, 61/168 and 62/160).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that dialogue among cultures and civilizations facilitated the promotion of a culture of tolerance and respect for diversity; and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its sixty-fourth session (resolution 63/180).

No advance documentation is expected.

Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly urged all Governments to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on freedom of religion or belief, to respond favourably to her requests to visit their countries and to provide all necessary information for the effective fulfilment of her mandate; requested the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session; and decided to consider the question at that session (resolution 63/181).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 63/181).

Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly demanded that all States ensure that the practice of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions be brought to an end and that they take effective action to prevent, combat and eliminate the phenomenon in all its forms and manifestations; and requested the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth sessions a report on the situation worldwide in regard to extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and his recommendations for more effective action to combat that phenomenon (resolution 63/182).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 63/182).

Protection of migrants

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly called upon States to promote and protect effectively the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants, regardless of their migration status, especially those of women and children; invited the Chairperson of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families to address the Assembly at its future sessions; invited the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants to present his reports to the Assembly at its future sessions; and requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session and to include in that report an analysis of the ways and means to promote the human rights of migrants, taking into account the views of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 63/184).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/184);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 63/184).

Promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested all Governments to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism in the performance of the tasks and duties mandated; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Human Rights Council and to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session; and decided to consider at its sixty-fourth session the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 63/185).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/185);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 63/185).

International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (resolution 61/177).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to intensify efforts to assist States to become parties to the Convention; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-fourth session a report on the status of the Convention and the implementation of the resolution (resolution 63/186).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/186).

The right to food

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-sixth to sixty-second sessions (resolutions 56/155, 57/226, 58/186, 59/202, 60/165, 61/163 and 62/164).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the right to food to submit an interim report to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session on the implementation of the resolution and to continue his work (resolution 63/187).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 63/187).

Committee on the Rights of the Child

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Committee on the Rights of the Child to intensify its review of its working methods in order to enhance the efficiency and quality of its proceedings, and to review and assess its progress in order to provide an update on the question in its report to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session (resolution 63/244).

Document: Report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child: Supplement No. 41 (A/64/41).

The right to adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and to non-discrimination in this context

The mandate of the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living was established by the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 2000/9, and subsequently renewed by the Commission in resolution 2003/27. In its resolutions 2002/49, 2003/22 and 2005/25, the Commission also entrusted the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing to study the issue of women and adequate housing.

The Human Rights Council, at its resumed sixth session, in December 2007, extended the mandate, renaming it "Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context"; and requested the Special Rapporteur to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session and to the Council in 2008 (Human Rights Council resolution 6/27).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (Human Rights Council resolution 6/27).

The right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health

At its fifty-eighth session, in 2003, the General Assembly noted the request of the Commission on Human Rights to the Special Rapporteur to submit annually a report to the Commission and an interim report to the General Assembly on the activities performed under his mandate (resolution 58/173).

The mandate of the Special Rapporteur is set out in Commission on Human Rights resolutions 2002/31 and 2004/27. At its resumed sixth session, in December 2007, the Human Rights Council extended the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health for a further period of three years and requested the Special Rapporteur to submit an annual report to the Human Rights Council and an interim report to the General Assembly (Human Rights Council resolution 6/29).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (General Assembly resolution 58/173 and Human Rights Council resolution 6/29).

Effects of economic reform policies and foreign debt on the full enjoyment of all human rights

At its sixty-first and sixty-second sessions, the General Assembly considered the progress reports submitted by the independent expert on the effects of economic reform policies and foreign debt on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights (A/61/464 and A/62/212).

At its seventh session, in March 2008, the Human Rights Council redefined and renamed the 2002-2008 mandate, which became the "Independent expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights", thus continuing a mandate which had combined the two mandates established earlier: (a) the Special Rapporteur on the effects of foreign debt on the full enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights (1998-2000); and (b) the independent expert on structural adjustment policies (1997-2001). The Human

Rights Council requested the independent expert to report to it and to submit a progress report on the issue to the General Assembly (Human Rights Council resolution 7/4).

The Assembly considered the progress report of the independent expert at its sixty-third session (A/63/289).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the progress report of the independent expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights (Human Rights Council resolution 7/4).

The right to education

In 1998, the Commission on Human Rights appointed for a period of three years a Special Rapporteur whose mandate would focus on the right to education. The mandate was extended in 2001 and 2004.

The Human Rights Council, at its eighth session, in June 2008, extended the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education for a period of three years; and requested the Special Rapporteur to report to the Council on a yearly basis and to report yearly to the General Assembly on an interim basis with regard to the realization of the right to education within his existing mandate (Human Rights Council resolution 8/4).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (Human Rights Council resolution 8/4).

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers

At its eighth session, in June 2008, the Human Rights Council decided to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for a period of three years and requested him to report regularly to the Council and annually to the General Assembly (Human Rights Council resolution 8/6).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (Human Rights Council resolution 8/6).

Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises

At its eighth session, in June 2008, the Human Rights Council decided to extend the mandate of the Special Representative for a period of three years and requested him to report annually to the Council and the General Assembly (Human Rights Council resolution 8/7).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of his Special Representative (Human Rights Council resolution 8/7).

Report of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children

At its sixtieth session, in 2004, the Commission on Human Rights decided to appoint, for a three-year period, a Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, to focus on the human rights aspects of the victims of trafficking in persons (decision 2004/110).

At its eighth session, in June 2008, the Human Rights Council decided to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, for a period of three years; called upon all Governments to cooperate with the Special Rapporteur and to consider responding favourably to his or her requests to visit their countries and to provide him or her with all the necessary information related to the mandate to enable him or her to fulfil the mandate effectively; and requested the Special Rapporteur to report annually, starting in 2009, on the implementation of the resolution to the Council and the General Assembly (Human Rights Council resolution 8/12).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Human Rights Council resolution 8/12).

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 70 (b))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights (A/62/222)

Human rights and cultural diversity (A/62/254)

Strengthening the role of the United Nations in enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections and the promotion of democratization (A/62/293)

Protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism (A/62/298)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

Report of the independent expert on the effects of economic reform policies and foreign debt on the full enjoyment of all human rights (A/62/212)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants (A/62/218)

Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights defenders (A/62/225)

Report of the Representative of the Secretary-General on the human rights of internally displaced persons (A/62/227)

Summary records	A/C.3/62/SR.22-33 (joint debate with sub-items (c) and (e)), 39, 43-46, 48, 49 and 51-54
Report of the Third Committee	A/62/439/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.76
Resolutions	62/150, 62/152, 62/153, 62/155, 62/158, 62/163, 62/165 and 62/166

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 64 (b))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights (A/63/259)

Human rights and unilateral coercive measures (A/63/272)

Protection of migrants (A/63/287)

Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism (A/63/337)

Right to development (A/63/340)

Combating defamation of religions (A/63/365)

Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa (A/63/367)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

Interim report of the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief (A/63/161)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism (A/63/223)

Interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health (A/63/263)

Report of his Special Representative on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises (A/63/270)

Interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers (A/63/271)

Interim report of the independent expert on the question of human rights and extreme poverty (A/63/274)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context (A/63/275)

Interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to food (A/63/278)

Report of his Representative on the human rights of internally displaced persons (A/63/286)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders (A/63/288)

Report of the independent expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights (A/63/289)

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the composition of the staff of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (A/63/290)

Interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education (A/63/292)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions (A/63/313)

Note by the Secretary-General providing information on the work of the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee relating to the right to development (A/63/318)

Note by the Secretary-General on regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights (A/63/486)

Summary records	A/C.3/63/SR.20-31 (joint debate with sub-items (c) and (e)), 35, 38, 39, 41-44 and 46-48
Report of the Third Committee	A/63/430/Add.2
Plenary meetings	A/63/PV.70 and 74
Resolutions	63/171, 63/172, 63/176 to 63/182, 63/184 to 63/187 and 63/244

(c) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives

Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

At its sixtieth session, in 2004, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Chairperson of the Commission to appoint a special rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (Commission resolution 2004/13). The mandate of the Special Rapporteur has been renewed annually since then.

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly decided to continue its examination of the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at its sixty-fourth session and to that end requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and also requested the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to continue to report his findings and recommendations (resolution 63/190).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/190);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General submitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 63/190).

Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

At its fortieth session, in 1984, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Chairman of the Commission to appoint a special representative of the Commission whose mandate would be to establish contacts with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and to make a thorough study of the human rights situation in that country, containing conclusions and appropriate suggestions, to be presented to the Commission at its forty-first session (Commission resolution 1984/54). The mandate of the Special Representative has been renewed annually since then.

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested an update from the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, including its cooperation with international human rights mechanisms, at its sixty-fourth session; and decided to continue its examination of the situation at that session (resolution 63/191).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/191).

Situation of human rights in Myanmar

At its forty-eighth session, in 1992, the Commission on Human Rights decided to nominate a special rapporteur to establish direct contacts with the Government and the people of Myanmar (Commission resolution 1992/58). The mandate of the Special Rapporteur has been renewed annually since then. At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to assist in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 48/150). The mandate of good offices of the Secretary-General has been renewed annually since then.

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-sixth to sixty-second sessions (resolutions 46/132, 47/144, 48/150, 49/197, 50/194, 51/117, 52/137, 53/162, 54/186, 55/112, 56/231, 57/231, 58/247, 59/263, 60/233, 61/232 and 62/222).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly welcomed the designation by the Secretary-General of a Special Adviser on Myanmar to continue to pursue the mandate of good offices, and affirmed its full support for that mission; requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide his good offices and to pursue his discussions on the situation of human rights, the transition to democracy and the national reconciliation process with the Government and the people of Myanmar, and to report to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session as well as to the Human Rights Council on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution; and decided to continue the consideration of the question at its sixty-fourth session (resolution 63/245).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/245);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 63/245).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 64 (c))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (A/63/332)

Situation of human rights in Myanmar (A/63/356)

Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran (A/63/459)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (A/63/322)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar (A/63/341)

Summary records	A/C.3/63/SR.20-25 and 28-30 (joint debate with sub-items 64 (b) and (e)), 38, 39, 44 and 46
Report of the Third Committee	A/63/430/Add.3 and Corr.1
Plenary meetings	A/63/PV.71 and 74
Resolutions	63/190, 63/191 and 63/245

(d) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the General Assembly endorsed the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights in June 1993, and requested the Secretary-General to report annually to the Assembly on the measures taken and the progress achieved in the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference (resolution 48/121).

The General Assembly also considered the question at its forty-ninth to sixty-second sessions (resolutions 49/208, 50/201, 51/118, 52/148 and 53/166; and decisions 54/435, 55/422, 56/403, 57/535, 58/540, 59/529, 60/534, 61/530 and 62/533).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Third Committee (A/63/430/Add.4) (decision 63/535).

No advance documentation is expected.

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the General Assembly decided to create the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and requested the High Commissioner to report annually to the Commission on Human Rights and, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly (resolution 48/141).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly took note of the reports considered by the Assembly in connection with the question of the promotion and protection of human rights (decision 63/534).

Document: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: Supplement No. 36 (A/64/36).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 64 (d))

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: Supplement No. 36 (A/63/36)

Summary records	A/C.3/63/SR.18 and 19
Report of the Third Committee	A/63/430/Add.4
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.71
Decision	63/535

E. Effective coordination of humanitarian assistance efforts

71. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the General Assembly decided to consider the item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance" and its sub-items in the plenary (resolution 48/162, annex II).

Safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel

The General Assembly has considered this question annually since its fifty-second session (resolutions 52/167, 53/87, 54/192, 55/175, 56/127, 57/155, 58/122, 59/211, 60/123, 61/133 and 62/95).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly urged all States to take the necessary measures to ensure the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-fourth session a comprehensive and updated report on the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel and on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 63/138).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/138).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 65)

Report of the Secretary-General on the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel (A/63/305 and Corr.1)

Draft resolution	A/63/L.48 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/63/PV.43-45 and 68
Resolution	63/138

(a) Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

The item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of the Netherlands on behalf of the States members of the European Community (A/46/194). During that session, the Assembly adopted guiding principles and a framework for strengthening the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations system (resolution 46/182). The Assembly has considered the question annually since then (resolutions 47/168, 48/57, 49/139 A, 50/57, 51/194, 52/168, 53/88, 54/95, 55/164, 56/107, 57/153, 58/114, 59/141, 60/124, 61/134 and 62/94).

Participation of volunteers, "White Helmets", in the activities of the United Nations in the field of humanitarian relief, rehabilitation and technical cooperation for development

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to suggest measures to enhance the integration of the White Helmets initiative with the work of the United Nations system, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session in a separate section of the annual report on strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (resolution 61/220).

Document: Annual report of the Secretary-General (Assembly resolutions 46/182, 61/220 and 63/139 and Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/36), A/64/84-E/2009/87.

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly decided to upgrade the current Central Emergency Revolving Fund into the Central Emergency Response Fund by including a grant element based on voluntary contributions; took note of the fact that an advisory group would be established, as an independent body, to provide advice to the Secretary-General on the use and impact of the Fund; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly and the Economic and Social Council on the detailed use of the Fund (resolution 60/124).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Emergency Relief Coordinator to continue his efforts to strengthen the coordination of humanitarian assistance; called upon the relevant organizations of the United Nations system to improve the humanitarian response to natural and man-made disasters and complex emergencies; decided to designate 19 August as World Humanitarian Day; and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2009, on progress made in strengthening the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations and to submit a report to the Assembly on the detailed use of the Central Emergency Response Fund (resolution 63/139).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/139).

International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly underlined the importance of disaster risk reduction activities and reiterated its commitment to support the efforts of countries to strengthen their capacities at all levels in order to prepare for and respond rapidly to natural disasters; requested to the Secretary-General to report on the findings of the review of the Central Register of Disaster Management Capacities, planned for 2009; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to improve the international response to natural disasters and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session, and to include in his report an analysis of the possible gaps existing in the assistance provided in the period between emergency relief and development (resolution 63/141).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/141).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 69 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General on the participation of volunteers, "White Helmets", in the activities of the United Nations in the field of humanitarian relief, rehabilitation and technical cooperation for development (A/61/313)

Summary records	A/C.2/61/SR.2-6, 11 (joint debate with sub-item 69 (b)), 12 and 25
Report of the Second Committee	A/61/429/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.83
Resolution	61/220

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 65 (a))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (A/63/81-E/2008/71)

International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development (A/63/277)

Central Emergency Response Fund (63/348)

Draft resolutions	A/63/L.49 and Add.1 and A/63/L.53 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/63/PV.43-45 and 68
Resolutions	63/139 and 63/141

(b) Assistance to the Palestinian people

The Economic and Social Council, in its resolutions 2026 (LXI) of 4 August 1976 and 2100 (LXIII) of 3 August 1977, called upon the United Nations Development Programme, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to intensify, in coordination with the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, their efforts in identifying the social and economic needs of the Palestinian people. It also urged those agencies and organizations to consult and cooperate with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in establishing concrete projects to improve the social and economic conditions of the Palestinian people.

The General Assembly considered this question at its thirty-third to sixty-second sessions (resolutions 33/147, 34/133, 35/111, 36/70, 37/134, 38/145, 39/224, 40/170, 41/181, 42/166, 43/178, 44/235, 45/183, 46/201, 47/170, 48/213, 49/21 N, 50/58 H, 51/150, 52/170, 53/89, 54/116, 55/173, 56/111, 57/147, 58/113, 59/56, 60/126, 61/135 and 62/93).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly called upon the international community to provide urgently needed assistance and services in an effort to alleviate the dire humanitarian situation being faced by Palestinian women, children and their families and to help in the reconstruction of relevant Palestinian institutions; stressed the role that all funding instruments, including the European Commission's Palestinian-European Mechanism for the Management of

Socio-Economic Aid and the World Bank trust fund, had been playing in directly assisting the Palestinian people; called upon the international donor community to expedite the delivery of pledged assistance to the Palestinian people to meet their urgent needs; urged the international donor community, United Nations agencies and organizations and non-governmental organizations to extend to the Palestinian people, as rapidly as possible, emergency economic assistance and humanitarian assistance, particularly in the Gaza Strip, to counter the impact of the current crisis; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the resolution, containing an assessment of the assistance actually received by the Palestinian people, and an assessment of the needs still unmet and specific proposals for responding effectively to them (resolution 63/140).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/140), A/64/78-E/2009/66.

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 65 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/63/75-E/2008/52
Draft resolution	A/63/L.50 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/63/PV.43-45 and 68
Resolution	63/140

72. Assistance to survivors of the 1994 genocide in Rwanda, particularly orphans, widows and victims of sexual violence

At its sixty-second session, in 2007, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General: (a) to continue to encourage the relevant agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system to implement resolution 59/137; (b) to continue the activities of the programme of outreach aimed at Rwanda genocide victim remembrance and education in response to resolution 60/225; (c) to support efforts to enhance judicial capacity-building and victim support in Rwanda; and (d) to take all necessary measures for the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session (resolution 62/96).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/96).

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 72)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/62/310
Draft resolution	A/62/L.26/Rev.1 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/62/PV.53-55 and 74
Resolution	62/96

F. Promotion of justice and international law

73. Report of the International Court of Justice

Since the twenty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1968, the International Court of Justice has submitted an annual report to the General Assembly, which considers it in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Charter. The report of the Court is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure.

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the International Court of Justice covering the period from 1 August 2007 to 31 July 2008 (decision 63/508).

Documents:

(a) Report of the International Court of Justice, Supplement No. 4 (A/64/4);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the Secretary-General's Trust Fund to Assist States in the Settlement of Disputes through the International Court of Justice.

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 66)

Report of the International Court of Justice: Supplement No. 4 (A/63/4)

Report of the Secretary-General on the Secretary-General's Trust Fund to Assist States in the Settlement of Disputes through the International Court of Justice (A/63/229)

Plenary meetings	A/63/PV.34 and 35
Decision	63/508

74. Report of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

The International Tribunal for Rwanda was established on 8 November 1994 by the Security Council in its resolution 955 (1994), to which the Statute of the Tribunal was annexed. Pursuant to that resolution, this item was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly, in 1995.

Under article 32 of the Statute of the Tribunal, the President of the Tribunal submits an annual report to the Security Council and the General Assembly. At its fifty-first and subsequent sessions, the Assembly took note of the first to twelfth annual reports of the Tribunal (decisions 51/410, 52/412, 53/413, 54/414, 55/412, 56/409, 57/509, 58/504, 59/510, 60/505, 61/505 and 62/505).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly took note of the thirteenth annual report of the Tribunal, covering the period from 1 July 2007 to 30 June 2008 (decision 63/505).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the fourteenth annual report of the International Tribunal for Rwanda.

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 67)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the thirteenth annual report of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (A/63/209-S/2008/514)

Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.24 (joint debate with item 68)
Decision	63/505

75. Report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

The Security Council established the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia by its resolution 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993. Pursuant to that resolution, this item was included in the agenda of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1994.

In accordance with article 34 of the Statute of the Tribunal, the President of the Tribunal submits an annual report to the Security Council and the General Assembly. At its forty-ninth and subsequent sessions, the Assembly took note of the first to fourteenth annual reports of the Tribunal (decisions 49/410, 50/408, 51/409, 52/408, 53/416, 54/413, 55/413, 56/408, 57/508, 58/505, 59/511, 60/506, 61/506 and 62/506).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly took note of the fifteenth annual report of the Tribunal, covering the period from 1 August 2007 to 31 July 2008 (decision 63/506).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the sixteenth annual report of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 68)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the fifteenth annual report of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (A/63/210-S/2008/515)

Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.24 (joint debate with item 67)
Decision	63/506

76. Report of the International Criminal Court

At its forty-ninth session, in 1994, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-sixth session", decided to establish an ad hoc committee to review the major issues

arising out of the draft statute for an international criminal court prepared by the Commission, and to consider arrangements for the convening of an international conference of plenipotentiaries to conclude a convention on the establishment of such a court (resolution 49/53).

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly established the Preparatory Committee on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court (resolution 50/46). In 1998, pursuant to resolution 51/207, a diplomatic conference of plenipotentiaries was held which adopted the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (A/CONF.183/9) and resolution F of the Final Act of the Conference, which established the Preparatory Commission for the International Criminal Court (A/CONF.183/10). The Assembly considered the item at its fifty-second to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 52/160, 53/105, 54/105, 55/155, 56/85 and 57/23). Following the entry into force of the Rome Statute on 1 July 2002, at the fifty-eighth and fifty-ninth sessions, the item was entitled "International Criminal Court" (resolutions 58/79 and 59/43).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided that the item should be entitled "Report of the International Criminal Court" (resolution 59/43).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly called upon States that were under an obligation to cooperate with the International Criminal Court to provide such cooperation and assistance in the future, in particular with regard to arrest and surrender, the provision of evidence, the protection and relocation of victims and witnesses and the enforcement of sentences; emphasized the importance of cooperation with States that were not parties to the Rome Statute; emphasized the importance of the full implementation of the Relationship Agreement, as well as the need for the Secretary-General to inform the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session on the expenses incurred and reimbursements received by the United Nations in connection with assistance provided to the International Criminal Court; encouraged the Secretary-General to continue to work closely with the International Criminal Court liaison office to United Nations Headquarters; encouraged all States to consider participating actively in the Special Working Group on the Crime of Aggression with a view to elaborating proposals for a provision on the crime of aggression, in accordance with article 123 of the Rome Statute; requested the Secretary-General to provide the necessary services and facilities in accordance with the Relationship Agreement and resolution 58/318 for the resumed seventh session of the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute, to be held in New York from 19 to 23 January 2009 and from 9 to 13 February 2009; encouraged the widest possible participation of States in the Assemblies of States Parties; and invited the International Criminal Court to submit a report on its activities for 2008/09, for consideration by the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session (resolution 63/21).

Documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Criminal Court (resolution 63/21);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on expenses incurred and reimbursement received by the United Nations in connection with assistance provided to the International Criminal Court (resolution 63/21).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 69)

Report of the Secretary-General on expenses incurred and reimbursement received by the United Nations in connection with assistance provided to the International Criminal Court (A/63/471)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Criminal Court for 2007-2008 (A/63/323)

Draft resolution	A/63/L.19 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/63/PV.35 and 45
Resolution	63/21

77. Oceans and the law of the sea

The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea entered into force on 16 November 1994, one year after the deposit of the sixtieth instrument of ratification or accession. As at 17 March 2009, 156 States and 1 entity, the European Community, had expressed their consent to be bound by the Convention.

The Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention was adopted on 28 July 1994 (see resolution 48/263) and entered into force on 28 July 1996. The Agreement is to be interpreted and applied together with the Convention as a single instrument. As at 17 March 2009, 134 States and 1 entity, the European Community, had expressed their consent to be bound by the Agreement.

The Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks was opened for signature on 4 December 1995 (see resolution 50/24) and entered into force on 11 December 2001. As of 17 March 2009, 74 States and 1 entity, the European Community, had expressed their consent to be bound by the Agreement.

Since 1984 the General Assembly has considered developments pertaining to the Convention as well as those relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea, initially under the item entitled "Law of the sea" (resolutions 39/73, 40/63, 41/34, 42/20, 43/18, 44/26, 45/145, 46/78, 47/65, 48/28, 49/28, 50/23 and 51/34) and then under the item entitled "Oceans and the law of the sea" (resolutions 52/26, 53/32, 54/31, 54/33, 55/7, 56/12, 57/141, 58/240, 59/24, 60/30, 61/222, 62/215 and 63/111). The Assembly also considered a number of fisheries-related issues initially under the item entitled "Law of the sea" (resolutions 46/215, 49/116, 49/118, 50/24, 50/25, 51/35 and 51/36) and then under the item "Oceans and the law of the sea" (resolutions 52/28, 52/29, 53/33, 54/32, 55/8, 56/13, 57/142, 57/143, 58/14, 59/25, 60/31, 61/105, 62/177 and 63/112).

(a) Oceans and the law of the sea

At its forty-ninth session, in 1994, the General Assembly decided to undertake an annual review and evaluation of the implementation of the Convention on the Law of the Sea and other relevant developments; and requested the Secretary-General to report annually to the Assembly as from its fiftieth session (resolution 49/28).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an open-ended informal consultative process in order to facilitate the annual review by the General Assembly of developments in ocean affairs (resolution 54/33).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction (resolution 59/24).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to convene the nineteenth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention in New York from 22 to 26 June 2009, and the tenth meeting of the Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea in New York from 17 to 19 June 2009; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session to assist the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction in preparing its agenda; decided to establish an ad hoc working group of the whole to recommend a course of action to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session based on the outcomes of the fourth meeting of the Ad Hoc Steering Group, which was established by the Assembly in resolution 60/30 to oversee the execution of the "assessment of assessments", and requested the Secretary-General to convene its informal meeting for one week not later than September 2009; resolved that, as from 2009, the United Nations would designate 8 June as World Oceans Day; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive report for the sixty-fourth session of the Assembly on developments and issues relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea, including the implementation of the resolution (resolution 63/111, sects. III, XIV, X, XII, XVI and XVII).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/111, sects. X and XVII), A/64/66 and Add.1 and 2;

(b) Letter dated 10 July 2009 from the Co-Chairpersons of the Consultative Process addressed to the President of the General Assembly, transmitting the report on the work of the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea at its tenth meeting (resolutions 54/33, 57/141, 60/30 and 63/111), A/64/131.

(c) Report of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and the United Nations Environment Programme (resolution 60/30, sect. XI, and resolution 63/111, sect. XII);

(d) Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole (resolution 63/111).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 70 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General (A/63/63 and Add.1)

Report of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction (A/63/79 and Corr.1)

Report on the work of the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea at its ninth meeting (A/63/174 and Corr.1)

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/63/7/Add.27)

Oceans and the law of the sea: study prepared by the Secretariat (A/63/342)

Draft resolution	A/63/L.42 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/63/PV.62-64
Resolution	63/111

(b) Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to convene in 2009 an eighth round of informal consultations of States parties to the United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement to consider promoting a wider participation in the Agreement through a continuing dialogue, in particular with developing States, and initial preparatory work for the resumption of the Review Conference; and also to report to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session on the actions taken by States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to give effect to paragraphs 83 to 90 of resolution 61/105 (resolution 63/112, sects. II and X).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/112, sect. X).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 70 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/63/128
Draft resolution	A/63/L.43 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/63/PV.62-64
Resolution	63/112

78. Criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission

At its sixty-first session, in 2006, the General Assembly decided that the agenda item entitled "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects", which had been allocated to the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee), should also be referred to the Sixth Committee for discussion of the report of the Group of Legal Experts on ensuring the accountability of United Nations staff and experts on mission with respect to criminal acts committed in peacekeeping operations (see A/60/980), submitted pursuant to Assembly resolutions 59/300 and 60/263 and decision 60/563 (decision 61/503 A).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee, open to all States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, for the purpose of considering the report of the Group of Legal Experts, in particular its legal aspects (resolution 61/29).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly strongly urged States to consider establishing to the extent that they had not yet done so jurisdiction, particularly over crimes of a serious nature, as known in their existing domestic criminal laws, committed by their nationals while serving as United Nations officials or experts on mission, at least where the conduct as defined in the law of the State establishing jurisdiction also constituted a crime under the laws of the host State; requested the Secretary-General to bring credible allegations that revealed that a crime might have been committed by United Nations officials and experts on mission to the attention of the States against whose nationals such allegations were made, and to request from those States an indication of the status of their efforts to investigate and, as appropriate, prosecute crimes of a serious nature, as well as the types of appropriate assistance States might wish to receive from the Secretariat for the purposes of such investigations and prosecutions (resolution 62/63).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly encouraged States, in accordance with their domestic law or any applicable treaties or arrangements on extradition and mutual legal assistance, to afford each other assistance in criminal investigations or criminal or extradition proceedings, including with regard to evidence; encouraged all States, in accordance with their domestic law, to explore ways and means of facilitating the possible use, in criminal proceedings regarding crimes of a serious nature allegedly committed by United Nations officials and experts on mission, of information and material obtained from the United Nations, bearing in mind due process considerations; to provide effective protection to witnesses and others who provide information in respect of such crimes; and to explore ways and means of responding adequately to requests by host States in order to enhance their investigative capacity; decided that the consideration of the report of the Group of Legal Experts on the topic (see A/60/980) should be continued during the sixty-fourth session in the framework of a working group of the Sixth Committee; requested the United Nations to consider any appropriate measures that might facilitate the possible use of information and material for purposes of criminal proceedings initiated by States in respect of such crimes, bearing in mind due process considerations; encouraged the United Nations to take appropriate measures, in the interests of the Organization, to restore the credibility and reputation of officials and experts on mission, in the case of unfounded allegations; urged the United Nations to continue cooperating with States exercising jurisdiction in order to provide them, within the framework of the relevant rules of international law and agreements governing activities of the United Nations, with information and material for purposes of criminal proceedings initiated by States; emphasized the importance that no action be taken by the United Nations that would retaliate against or intimidate United Nations officials and experts on mission who reported allegations concerning such crimes; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session on the implementation of the resolution, as well as with respect to any practical problems in its implementation, on the basis of information received from Governments and the Secretariat, and to include in the report information on the number and types of credible allegations and any actions

taken by the United Nations and its Member States regarding crimes of a serious nature committed by United Nations officials and experts on mission (resolution 63/119).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/119).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 73)

Report of the Secretary-General (A/63/260 and Add.1)

Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission on its second session (7-9 and 11 April 2008): Supplement No. 54 (A/63/54)

Summary records	A/C.6/63/SR.5, 14, 19 and 26
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/63/437
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.67
Resolution	63/119

79. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its forty-second session

The General Assembly established the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) at its twenty-first session, in 1966, to promote the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade, and requested the Commission to submit an annual report to the Assembly (resolution 2205 (XXI)). The Commission began its work in 1968. It originally consisted of 29 Member States representing the various geographic regions and the principal legal systems of the world. At its twenty-eighth and fifty-seventh sessions, respectively, the General Assembly increased the membership of the Commission from 29 to 36 States (resolution 3108 (XXVIII)) and from 36 to 60 States (resolution 57/20).

For the current composition of the Commission, see decision 61/417.

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly welcomed the initiatives of the Commission towards expanding its technical assistance and cooperation programme and drew the attention of the Secretary-General to the limited resources that were made available in that field; and welcomed the comprehensive review undertaken by the Commission of its working methods and the discussion by the Commission of its role in promoting the rule of law at the national and international levels (resolution 63/120).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to disseminate the text of the Legislative Guide on Secured Transactions of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law; and recommended that all States give favourable consideration to the Legislative Guide when revising or adopting legislation relevant to secured transactions (resolution 63/121).

Also at its sixty-third session, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Carriage of Goods Wholly or Partly by Sea and authorized a signing ceremony to be held on 23 September 2009 in the Netherlands (resolution 63/122).

Documents:

(a) Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its forty-second session: Supplement No. 17 (A/64/17);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the comments of the Trade and Development Board on the report of the Commission on the work of its forty-second session (resolution 2205 (XXI)).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 74)

Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its forty-first session: Supplement No. 17 (A/63/17 and Corr.1)

Summary records	A/C.6/63/SR.9, 10, 25 and 26
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/63/438
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.67
Resolutions	63/120 to 63/122

80. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law

The United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law was established by the General Assembly at its twentieth session, in 1965 (resolution 2099 (XX)). The Assembly authorized the continuation of the Programme at its annual sessions until its twenty-sixth session, and thereafter biennially (resolutions 2204 (XXI), 2313 (XXII), 2464 (XXIII), 2550 (XXIV), 2698 (XXV), 2838 (XXVI), 3106 (XXVIII), 3502 (XXX), 32/146, 34/144, 36/108, 38/129, 40/66, 42/148, 44/28, 46/50, 48/29, 50/43, 52/152, 54/102, 56/77, 58/73 and 60/19).

In the performance of the functions entrusted to him by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General is assisted by the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, the members of which are appointed by the Assembly.

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to carry out in 2008 and 2009 the activities specified in his report, including the provision of: (a) a number of fellowships in both 2008 and 2009, to be awarded at the request of Governments of developing countries, (b) a minimum of one scholarship in both 2008 and 2009 under the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship on the Law of the Sea, subject to the availability of new voluntary contributions made specifically to the fellowship fund, and (c) subject to the overall resources for the Programme, assistance in the form of a travel grant for one participant from each developing country, who would be invited to possible regional courses to be organized in 2008 and 2009; requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States and interested organizations, as well as individuals, to make voluntary contributions towards the financing of the Programme or otherwise to assist in its implementation and possible expansion; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session on the

implementation of the Programme during 2008 and 2009 and, following consultations with the Advisory Committee on the Programme, to submit recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme in subsequent years (resolution 62/62).

The following 25 Member States are members of the Advisory Committee for a period of four years, beginning on 1 January 2008 and ending on 31 December 2011: Canada, Colombia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Ghana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Portugal, Russian Federation, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America and Uruguay (resolution 62/62).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/62).

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 79)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/62/503
Summary records	A/C.6/62/SR.27 and 28
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/62/447
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.62
Resolutions	62/62

81. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixty-first session

The International Law Commission was established by the General Assembly at its second session, in 1947, with a view to giving effect to Article 13, paragraph 1 *a*, of the Charter and with the objective of promoting the progressive development of international law and its codification (resolution 174 (II)).

The statute of the Commission, annexed to resolution 174 (II), was subsequently amended (resolutions 485 (V), 984 (X), 985 (X) and 36/39). The Commission consists of 34 members elected for a term of five years. The last election was held at the sixty-first session of the General Assembly (decision 61/411).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly recommended that the Commission continue its work on the topics in its current programme; expressed its appreciation to the Commission for the work accomplished at its sixtieth session, in particular the completion of the second reading of the draft articles on the law of transboundary aquifers and the completion of the first reading of the draft articles on the topic "Effects of armed conflicts on treaties"; drew the attention of Governments to the importance for the Commission of having their views on the various aspects involved in the topics on its agenda; invited Governments to provide information to the Commission regarding practice with regard to the topics "Reservations to treaties" and "Protection of persons in the event of disasters"; drew the attention of Governments to the importance for the Commission of having their comments and observations by 1 January 2010 on the draft articles and commentaries on the topic "Effects of armed conflicts on treaties"; took note of the decision of the Commission to include the topics "Treaties in time" and "The Most-Favoured-

Nation clause" in its programme of work; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly a report on the assistance currently provided to special rapporteurs and options regarding additional support of the work of special rapporteurs; encouraged the continued practice of informal consultations in the form of discussions between the members of the Sixth Committee and the members of the Commission attending the sixty-fourth session of the Assembly; and recommended that the debate on the report of the International Law Commission at the sixty-fourth session of the Assembly commence on 26 October 2009 (resolution 63/123).

Document: Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixty-first session: Supplement No. 10 (A/64/10).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 75)

Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixtieth session: Supplement No. 10 (A/63/10)

Summary records	A/C.6/63/SR.16-26
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/63/439
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.67
Resolution	63/123

82. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

The item entitled "Need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1969, at the request of Colombia (A/7659).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Charter of the United Nations to consider any specific proposals that Governments might make with a view to enhancing the ability of the United Nations to achieve its purposes, as well as other suggestions for the more effective functioning of the United Nations that might not require amendments to the Charter (resolution 3349 (XXIX)).

Meanwhile, another item, entitled "Strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of cooperation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law in relations between States", was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly at the request of Romania (A/8792).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly decided to reconvene the Ad Hoc Committee as the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization to examine suggestions and proposals regarding the Charter and the strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of cooperation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law (resolution 3499 (XXX)).

Since its thirtieth session, the General Assembly has considered the report of the Special Committee every year (resolutions 31/28, 32/45, 33/94, 34/147, 35/164, 36/123, 37/114, 38/141, 39/88, 40/78, 41/83, 42/157, 43/170, 44/37, 45/44, 46/58, 47/38, 48/36, 49/58, 50/52, 51/209, 52/161, 53/106, 54/106, 55/156, 56/86, 57/24, 58/248, 59/44, 60/23, 61/38 and 62/69).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly decided that the Special Committee should hold its next session from 17 to 25 February 2009; requested the Special Committee, at its session in 2009: (a) to continue its consideration of all proposals concerning the question of the maintenance of international peace and security in all its aspects in order to strengthen the role of the United Nations; (b) to continue its consideration, on a priority basis, of the working document submitted by the Russian Federation, entitled "Basic conditions and standard criteria for introduction and implementation of sanctions", with a view to focusing on the outstanding issues; and (c) to continue to consider, on a priority basis and in an appropriate substantive manner and framework, the question of the implementation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter based on all of the related reports of the Secretary-General and the proposals submitted on the question; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-fourth session a report on both the *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs* and the *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council*, and a report on the implementation of the provisions of the Charter related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions (resolution 63/127).

The Special Committee met at United Nations Headquarters from 17 to 25 February 2009.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 33 (A/64/33);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/127).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 78)

Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization: Supplement No. 33 (A/63/33)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs and the *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council* (A/63/98)

Implementation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions (A/63/224)

Summary records	A/C.6/63/SR.12, 13 and 26
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/63/442
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.67
Resolution	63/127

83. The rule of law at the national and international levels

This item was included in the provisional agenda of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly, in 2006, at the request of Liechtenstein and Mexico (A/61/142). The Assembly considered the item at its sixty-first and sixty-second sessions (resolutions 61/39 and 62/70).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit an annual report on United Nations rule of law activities, in particular the work of the Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group and the Rule of Law Unit in the Executive Office of the Secretary-General, with special regard to the improvement of the coordination, coherence and effectiveness of rule of law activities; invited the International Court of Justice, the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law and the International Law Commission to continue to comment, in their respective reports to the General Assembly, on their current roles in promoting the rule of law; invited the Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group and the Rule of Law Unit to interact with Member States, in particular in informal briefings; and invited Member States to focus their comments in the Sixth Committee debate at the sixty-fourth session on the sub-topic "Promoting the rule of law at the international level" (resolution 63/128).

Document: Annual report of the Secretary-General on United Nations rule of law activities (resolution 63/128).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 79)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Rule of law at the national and international levels (A/63/64)

Revised estimates relating to the programme budget for the biennium 2008-2009 related to the Rule of Law Unit (A/63/154)

Strengthening and coordinating United Nations rule of law activities (A/63/226)

Summary records	A/C.6/63/SR.6-8 and 26
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/63/443
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.67
Resolution	63/128

G. Disarmament

84. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

The Agreement governing the relationship between the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency was approved by the General Conference of the Agency on 23 October 1957 and by the General Assembly on 14 November 1957 (resolution 1145 (XII), annex). In accordance with article III of the Agreement, the Agency submits to the Assembly an annual report on its work.

At its sixty-third session, in 2008, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Agency for 2007, and requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director

General of the Agency the records of the sixty-third session of the Assembly relating to the activities of the Agency (resolution 63/6).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 2008. In his statement to the General Assembly, the Director General of the Agency will give an account of any major developments since the date of issue of the report.

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 80)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 2007 (A/63/276)

Draft resolution	A/63/L.6 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/63/PV.31 and 32
Resolution	63/6

85. Reduction of military budgets

The question of the reduction of military budgets was included in the agenda of the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1973, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/9191). At that session, the Assembly recommended that all States permanent members of the Security Council should reduce their military budgets by 10 per cent from the 1973 level during the following financial year; appealed to those States to allot 10 per cent of the funds thus released for assistance to developing countries; and established a Special Committee on the Distribution of Funds Released as a Result of the Reduction of Military Budgets (resolutions 3093 A and B (XXVIII)).

The General Assembly considered the question at its twenty-ninth to thirty-second, tenth special, thirty-third to thirty-sixth, twelfth special, thirty-seventh to forty-fourth, forty-sixth to forty-ninth, fifty-first to fifty-sixth and fifty-eighth to sixty-first sessions (resolutions 3245 (XXIX), 3463 (XXX), 31/87, 32/85, S-10/2, para. 89, 33/67, 34/83 F, 35/142 A and B, 36/82 A, 37/95 A and B, 38/184 B, 39/64 A and B, 40/91 A and B, 41/57, 42/36, 43/73, 44/114 A and B, 46/25, 48/62, 49/66, 51/38, 52/32, 53/72, 54/43, 56/14, 58/28 and 60/44; and decisions S-12/24, 47/418, 55/414, 59/512 and 61/513.

(a) Reduction of military budgets

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly recommended that Member States report annually to the Secretary-General their military expenditures of the latest fiscal year for which data were available and requested the Secretary-General to report on those matters to the Assembly on an annual basis (resolution 35/142 B).

At the sixty-third session, no proposals were submitted under this item.

(b) Objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to circulate annually the reports on military expenditures as received from Member States (resolution 60/44).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish a group of governmental experts, on the basis of equitable geographical representation, to review the operation and further development of the Standardized Instrument for Reporting Military Expenditures, commencing in 2010, taking into account the views expressed by Member States on the subject and the reports of the Secretary-General on objective information on military matters (resolution 62/13).

At the sixty-third session, no proposals were submitted under this item.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 35/142 B and 62/13), A/64/113.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 88 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures (A/62/158 and Add.1-3)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/62/PV.2-25
Report of the First Committee	A/62/381
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.61
Resolution	62/13

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 81)

Report of the Secretary-General on objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures (A/63/97 and Add.1 and 2)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/63/PV.2-22
Report of the First Committee	A/63/381
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.61

86. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

The item entitled "Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace" was included in the agenda of the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1971, at the request of Sri Lanka, later joined by the United Republic of Tanzania (A/8492 and Add.1).

The General Assembly considered the question at each session from the twenty-sixth to the fifty-second session and biennially since then (resolutions 2832 (XXVI), 2922 (XXVII), 3080 (XXVIII), 3259 A (XXIX), 3468 (XXX), 31/88, 32/86, 33/68, 34/80 B, 35/150, 36/90, 37/96, 38/185, 39/149, 40/153, 41/87, 42/79, 43/79, 44/120, 45/77, 46/49, 47/59, 48/82, 49/82, 50/76, 51/51, 52/44, 54/47, 56/16, 58/29 and 60/48).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee to continue his informal consultations with the members of the Committee and to report through the Committee to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session (resolution 62/14).

Document: Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean: Supplement No. 29 (A/64/29).

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 89)

Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean: Supplement No. 29 (A/62/29)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/62/PV.2-25
Report of the First Committee	A/62/382
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.61
Resolution	62/14

87. African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty

The item entitled "Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa" was included in the agenda of the twentieth session of the General Assembly, in 1965, at the request of 34 African States (A/5975).

The General Assembly considered the item at its twentieth, twenty-ninth to thirty-second, tenth special and thirty-third to fifty-second sessions, and biennially since then (resolutions 2033 (XX), 3261 E (XXIX), 3471 (XXX), 31/69, 32/81, S-10/2, para. 63 (c), 33/63, 34/76 A and B, 35/146 A and B, 36/86 A and B, 37/74 A and B, 38/181 A and B, 39/61 A and B, 40/89 A and B, 41/55 A and B, 42/34 A and B, 43/71 A and B, 44/113 A and B, 45/56 A and B, 46/34 A and B, 47/76, 48/86, 49/138, 50/78, 51/53, 52/46, 54/48, 56/17, 58/30 and 60/49).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly called upon African States that had not yet done so to sign and ratify the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba) as soon as possible so that it might enter into force without delay, and called upon those nuclear weapons States that had not yet ratified the Protocols concerning them to do so as soon as possible (resolution 62/15).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 90)

No documents were submitted for consideration under this item.

Verbatim records	A/C.1/62/PV.2-25
Report of the First Committee	A/62/383
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.61
Resolution	62/15

88. Verification in all its aspects, including the role of the United Nations in the field of verification

The item entitled "Verification in all its aspects" was included in the agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1986, as a sub-item under the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session: implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session".

The General Assembly considered this item from its fortieth to forty-third, forty-fifth, forty-seventh and forty-eighth sessions, and biennially since then (resolutions 40/1520, 41/86 Q, 42/42 F, 43/81 B, 45/65, 47/45, 48/68, 50/61, 52/31, 54/46, 56/15 and 59/60; and decisions 58/515 and 60/514).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly took the note of the report of the Panel of Governmental Experts on verification in all its aspects, including the role of the United Nations in the field of verification; requested the Secretary-General to give the report the widest possible circulation; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-third session a compilation of views received from Member States (resolution 62/21).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 97)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/62/PV.2-25
Report of the First Committee	A/62/390
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.61
Resolution	62/21

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 89)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/63/114 and Add.1

89. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security

The item entitled "The strengthening of international security" was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1969, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/7654).

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (resolution 2734 (XXV)). At its twenty-sixth to forty-eighth and fiftieth to fifty-second sessions, and biennially since then, the General Assembly considered this item (resolutions 2880 (XXVI), 2993 (XXVII), 3185 (XXVIII), 3332 (XXIX), 3389 (XXX), 31/92, 32/154, 33/75, 34/100, 35/158, 36/102, 37/118, 38/190, 39/154, 40/158, 41/90, 42/92, 43/85 to 43/88, 44/126, 45/80, 47/60 A and 48/83; and decisions 46/414, 50/418, 51/415, 52/415, 54/419, 56/417, 58/516 and 60/520).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fourth session the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security" (decision 62/512).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 92)

No documents were submitted for consideration under this item.

Verbatim records	A/C.1/62/PV.2-25
Report of the First Committee	A/62/385
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.61
Decision	62/512

90. Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fourth session, in 1989, under the item entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security" (resolution 44/118 A), and also at its forty-fifth and forty-seventh to forty-ninth sessions (resolutions 45/60, 47/43, 48/66 and 49/67). At its fiftieth session, the Assembly decided that an item entitled "The role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament" should be included in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session (resolution 50/62). The Assembly considered the item at its fifty-first and fifty-second sessions (resolutions 51/39 and 52/33).

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly decided that an item entitled "Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security" should be included in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session (resolution 53/70). At its fifty-fourth to sixty-second sessions, the Assembly continued the consideration of this item (resolutions 54/49, 55/28, 56/15, 57/53, 58/32, 59/60, 60/45, 61/54 and 62/17).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly invited all Member States to continue to inform the Secretary-General of their views and assessments on the issues of information security, and requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of governmental experts, to be established in 2009 on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, to continue to study existing and potential threats in the sphere of information security and possible cooperative measures to address them, and to submit a report on the results of that study to the Assembly at its sixty-fifth session (resolution 63/37).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/37).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 85)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/63/139
Verbatim records	A/C.1/63/PV.2-22
Report of the First Committee	A/63/385
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.61
Resolution	63/37

91. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1974, at the request of Iran, later joined by Egypt (A/9693 and Add.1-3).

The General Assembly considered this question at its thirtieth to thirty-second, tenth special and thirty-third to sixty-second sessions (resolutions 3474 (XXX), 31/71, 32/82, S-10/2, para. 63 (d), 33/64, 34/77, 35/147, 36/87 B, 37/75, 38/64, 39/54, 40/82, 41/48, 42/28, 43/65, 44/108, 45/52, 46/30, 47/48, 48/71, 49/71, 50/66, 51/41, 52/34, 53/74, 54/51, 55/30, 56/21, 57/55, 58/34, 59/63, 60/52, 61/56 and 62/18).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to pursue consultations with the States of the region and other concerned States, in order to move towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, and also requested him to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 63/38).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/38, A/64/124 (Part I).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 86)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/63/115 (Part I) and (Part I)/Add.1
Verbatim records	A/C.1/63/PV.2-22
Report of the First Committee	A/63/386
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.61
Resolution	63/38

92. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

The item entitled "Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States" was included in the agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1978, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/33/241).

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-third to sixty-second sessions (resolutions 33/72 B, 34/85, 35/155, 36/95, 37/81, 38/68, 39/58, 40/86, 41/52, 42/32, 43/69, 44/111, 45/54, 46/32, 47/50, 48/73, 49/73, 50/68, 51/43, 52/36, 53/75, 54/52, 55/31, 56/22, 57/56, 58/35, 59/64, 60/53, 61/57 and 62/19).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly, inter alia, recommended that the Conference on Disarmament actively continue intensive negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international agreements on the question (resolution 63/39).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/64/27).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 87)

No documents were submitted for consideration under this item.

Verbatim records	A/C.1/63/PV.2-22
Report of the First Committee	A/63/387
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.61
Resolution	63/39

93. Prevention of an arms race in outer space

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/36/192).

The General Assembly considered the question at each session from the thirty-sixth to the sixty-second (resolutions 36/99, 37/83, 38/70, 39/59, 40/87, 41/53, 42/33, 43/70, 44/112, 45/55 A and B, 46/33, 47/51, 48/74 A, 49/74, 50/69, 51/44, 52/37, 53/76, 54/53, 55/32, 56/23, 57/57, 58/36, 59/65, 60/54, 61/58 and 62/20).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly invited the Conference on Disarmament to complete the examination and updating of the mandate contained in its decision of 13 February 1992 and to establish an ad hoc committee as early as possible during its 2009 session and urged States conducting activities in outer space and those interested in conducting such activities to keep the Conference on Disarmament informed of the progress of bilateral and multilateral negotiations on the matter (resolution 63/40).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/64/27).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 88)

No documents were submitted for consideration under this item.

Verbatim records	A/C.1/63/PV.2-22
Report of the First Committee	A/63/388
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.61
Resolution	63/40

94. Role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fourth session, in 1989, under the item entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security" (resolution 44/118 A). At its forty-fifth and forty-seventh to sixty-first sessions, the Assembly considered this item (resolutions 45/60, 47/43, 48/66, 49/67, 50/62, 51/39, 52/33, 53/73, 54/50, 55/29, 56/20, 57/54, 58/33, 59/62, 60/51 and 61/55).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly decided to include this item in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fourth session (decision 63/518)

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 84)

No documents were submitted for consideration under this item.

Verbatim records	A/C.1/63/PV.2-22
Report of the First Committee	A/63/384
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.61
Decision	63/518

95. General and complete disarmament

The item entitled "General and complete disarmament" was included in the agenda of the fourteenth session of the General Assembly, in 1959, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/4218). It has since been placed on the agenda of every session.

At its sixteenth to eighteenth and twentieth to sixty-second sessions, the General Assembly considered the item (see resolutions 1722 (XVI), 1767 (XVII), 1884 (XVIII), 2031 (XX), 2162 (XXI), 2342 (XXII), 2454 (XXIII), 2602 (XXIV), 2661 (XXV), 2825 (XXVI), 2932 A and B (XXVII), 3184 A to C (XXVIII), 3261 A to G (XXIX), 30/84 A to E (XXX), 31/189 B, 32/87 A to G, 33/91 A to I, 34/87 A to F, 35/156 A to K, 36/97 A to L, 37/99 A to K, 38/188 A to J, 39/151 A to J, 40/94 A to O, 41/59 A to O, 42/38 A to O, 43/75 A to T, 44/116 A to U, 45/58 A to P, 46/36 A to L, 47/52 A to L, 48/75 A to L, 49/75 A to P, 50/70 A to R, 51/45 A to T, 52/38 A to T, 53/77 A to AA, 54/54 A to V, 55/33 A to Y, 56/24 A to V, 57/58 to 57/86, 58/37 to 58/59, 58/241, 59/66 to 59/95, 60/55 to 60/82, 60/226, 61/59 to 61/89 and 62/22 to 62/48; and decisions 38/447, 42/407, 43/422, 44/432, 45/415 to 45/418, 46/412, 46/413, 47/419, 47/420, 49/427, 50/420, 51/414, 54/417, 55/415, 56/411 to 56/413, 57/515, 58/517 to 58/521, 59/513 to 59/515, 60/515 to 60/519, 61/515, 62/513 and 62/514).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly adopted 34 resolutions and 2 decisions under the item (resolutions 63/41 to 63/73 and 63/240 and decisions 63/519 and 63/520).

No advance documentation is expected.

(a) Notification of nuclear tests

At its forty-second session, in 1987, the General Assembly urged States conducting nuclear explosions as well as other States having information on such explosions to provide the related data to the Secretary-General within one week of each such explosion, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly annually a register of the information thus provided (resolution 42/38 C).

No advance documentation is expected.

(b) Follow-up to nuclear disarmament obligations agreed to at the 1995 and 2000 Review Conferences of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

At its sixty-second session, in 2007, the General Assembly determined to pursue practical steps for systematic and progressive efforts to implement article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and paragraphs 3 and 4 (c) of the decision on principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament of the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty and urged the States parties to the Treaty to follow up on the implementation of the nuclear disarmament obligations under the Treaty agreed to at the 1995 and 2000 Review Conferences of the Parties to the Treaty within the framework of the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty and its Preparatory Committee (resolution 62/24).

No advance documentation is expected.

(c) Treaty on the South-East Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone (Bangkok Treaty)

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly welcomed the commitment of the Commission for the Treaty on the South-East Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone to further enhance and strengthen the implementation of the Bangkok Treaty by adopting a Plan of Action for the period 2007-2012 in Manila on 29 July 2007, and encouraged States parties to the Treaty to work towards resuming direct consultations with the five nuclear-weapon States to resolve comprehensively, in accordance with the objectives and principles of the Treaty, existing outstanding issues on a number of provisions of the Treaty and the Protocol thereto (resolution 62/31).

No advance documentation is expected.

(d) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Conference on Disarmament to intensify efforts towards an early conclusion of a convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons, taking into account radioactive wastes as part of the scope of such a convention, and to include in its report to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session the progress recorded in the negotiations on the subject (resolution 62/34).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/64/27).

(e) Preventing the acquisition by terrorists of radioactive materials and sources

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly called upon Member States to support international efforts to prevent the acquisition and use by terrorists of radioactive materials and sources, and, if necessary, suppress such acts, in accordance with their national legal authorities and legislation and consistent with international law; welcomed the efforts undertaken by Member States, including through international cooperation under the auspices of the International Atomic Energy Agency, to search for, locate and secure unsecured and/or uncontrolled ("orphan") radioactive sources within their State jurisdiction or territory; and encouraged cooperation among and between Member States and through relevant

international and, where appropriate, regional organizations aimed at strengthening national capacities in that regard (resolution 62/46).

No advance documentation is expected.

(f) Regional disarmament

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly stressed that sustained efforts were needed, within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament and under the umbrella of the United Nations, to make progress on the entire range of disarmament issues, and called upon States to conclude agreements, wherever possible, for nuclear non-proliferation, disarmament and confidence-building measures at the regional and subregional levels (resolution 63/43).

No advance documentation is expected.

(g) Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the formulation of principles that could serve as a framework for regional agreements on conventional arms control and to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session (resolution 63/44).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/44), A/64/126.

(h) Confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session containing the views of Member States on confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context (resolution 63/45).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/45), A/64/114.

(i) Nuclear disarmament

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly expressed its regret that the 2005 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons had been unable to achieve any substantive result and that the 2005 World Summit Outcome had failed to make any reference to nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 63/46).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/46).

(j) Reducing nuclear danger

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to intensify efforts and support initiatives that would contribute towards the full implementation of the seven recommendations identified in the report of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters that would significantly reduce the risk of nuclear war, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session (resolution 63/47).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/47).

(k) Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly urged all States parties to the Convention to meet in full and on time their obligations under the Convention and to support the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in its implementation activities, and emphasized the importance of article XI provisions relating to the economic and technological development of States parties, and recalled that the full, effective and non-discriminatory implementation of those provisions contributes to universality (resolution 63/48).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (resolution 55/283, annex).

(l) Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested all States to inform the Secretary-General of the efforts and measures they had taken on the implementation of the resolution and nuclear disarmament, and requested the Secretary-General to apprise the Assembly of that information at its sixty-fourth session (resolution 63/49).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/49).

(m) Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the issue of the promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session (resolution 63/50).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/50), A/64/117.

(n) Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly invited all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General information on the measures they had adopted to promote the objectives envisaged in the resolution, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report containing that information to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session (resolution 63/51).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/51).

(o) Relationship between disarmament and development

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly stressed the central role of the United Nations in the disarmament-development relationship; requested the Secretary-General to continue to take action, through appropriate organs and within available resources, for the implementation of the action programme adopted at the 1987 International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 63/52).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/52).

(p) Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly renewed its call upon the nuclear-weapon States to accelerate the implementation of the practical steps towards nuclear disarmament that had been agreed upon at the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and decided to review the implementation of the resolution at its sixty-fourth session (resolution 63/58).

No advance documentation is expected.

(q) Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly appealed to Member States to consider early accession to and ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, and requested the Secretary-General to compile a report on measures already taken by international organizations on issues relating to the linkage between the fight against terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction; to seek the views of Member States on additional relevant measures, including national measures, for tackling the global threat posed by the acquisition by terrorists of weapons of mass destruction; and to report to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session (resolution 63/60).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/60).

(r) Problems arising from the accumulation of conventional ammunition stockpiles in surplus

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly welcomed the report by the Group of Governmental Experts established pursuant to resolution 61/72 to consider further steps to enhance cooperation with regard to the issue of conventional ammunition stockpiles in surplus, and strongly encouraged States to implement its recommendations; encouraged States in a position to do so to contribute, on a voluntary and transparent basis, to the development within the United Nations of technical guidelines for the stockpile management of conventional ammunition, which would be available for States to use on a voluntary basis, in order to assist States in improving their national stockpile management capacity, preventing the growth of conventional ammunition surpluses and addressing wider risk mitigation; and reiterated its decision to address the issue of conventional ammunition stockpiles in surplus in a comprehensive manner (resolution 63/61).

No advance documentation is expected.

(s) The Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly invited all States that had not yet subscribed to the Code of Conduct to do so, and encouraged the exploration of further ways and means to deal effectively with the problem of the proliferation of ballistic missiles capable of delivering weapons of mass destruction (resolution 63/64).

No advance documentation is expected.

(t) Nuclear-weapon-free southern hemisphere and adjacent areas

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly welcomed the ratification by all original parties of the Treaty of Rarotonga, and called upon eligible States to adhere to the Treaty and the protocols thereto; called upon the States of the region that had not yet done so to sign and ratify the Treaty of Pelindaba, with the aim of its early entry into force; and welcomed the signing of the Semipalatinsk Treaty on 8 September 2006, and urged all relevant States to cooperate in resolving outstanding issues with a view to the full implementation of the Treaty (resolution 63/65).

No advance documentation is expected.

(u) Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly encouraged the Secretary-General to pursue his efforts in the context of the implementation of Assembly resolution 49/75 G and the recommendations of the United Nations advisory missions aimed at curbing the illicit circulation of small arms and light weapons and collecting them in the affected States that so requested, and requested the Secretary-General to continue to consider the matter and to report to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 63/66).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/66).

(v) Transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly invited all Member States to continue to submit to the Secretary-General concrete proposals on international outer space transparency and confidence-building measures in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international cooperation and the prevention of an arms race in outer space, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session a report with an annex containing concrete proposals from Member States on international outer space transparency and confidence-building measures (resolution 63/68).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/68).

(w) Transparency in armaments

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly called upon Member States to provide the Secretary-General, by 31 May annually, with the requested data and information for the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms; reaffirmed its decision to keep the scope of and participation in the Register under review and, to that end: (a) recalled its request to Member States to provide the Secretary-General with their views on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development and on transparency measures related to weapons of mass destruction, and (b) requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of governmental experts to be convened in 2009, within available resources, on the basis of equitable geographical representation, to prepare a report on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development; also requested the Secretary-General to ensure that sufficient resources were made available for the Secretariat to operate and maintain the register; and further requested him to implement the

recommendations contained in his 2000, 2003 and 2006 reports on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development (resolution 63/69).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/69), A/64/135.

(x) The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly encouraged all initiatives for the successful implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects; decided that the next biennial meeting of States to consider the national, regional and global implementation of the Programme of Action should be held in New York for a period of one week, no later than in 2010; also decided that the meeting of States to consider the implementation of the International Tracing Instrument should be held within the framework of the biennial meeting of States; encouraged States to submit their national reports, to the extent possible, by the end of 2009; decided to convene an open-ended meeting of governmental experts for a period of one week, no later than in 2011, to address key implementation challenges and opportunities relating to particular issues and themes, including international cooperation and assistance; also decided to convene a conference to review progress made in implementation of the Programme of Action, for a period of two weeks in New York, no later than in 2012; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 63/72).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/72).

(y) Renewed determination towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly called upon all nuclear-weapon States to undertake reductions of nuclear weapons in a transparent manner, and invited all nuclear-weapon States to agree on transparency and confidence-building measures, while noting in that regard the increased transparency recently demonstrated by nuclear-weapon States on their nuclear arsenals, including the current number of their nuclear warheads; stressed the importance of further efforts for non-proliferation, including the universalization of the International Atomic Energy Agency comprehensive safeguards agreements, while also strongly encouraging further works for achieving the universalization of the Model Protocol Additional to the Agreement(s) between State(s) and the International Atomic Energy Agency for the Application of Safeguards approved by the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency on 15 May 1997, and the full implementation of relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolution 1540 (2004); and encouraged the constructive role played by civil society in promoting nuclear non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament (resolution 63/73).

No advance documentation is expected.

(z) Towards an arms trade treaty: establishing common international standards for the import, export and transfer of conventional arms

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly decided to establish an open-ended working group, to meet for up to six one-week sessions starting in 2009, of which the two sessions foreseen in 2009 would be held in New York, from 2 to 6 March and 13 to 17 July, respectively; decided also that the open-ended working group

would hold a one-day organizational session in New York by 27 February 2009 in order to agree on the organizational arrangements connected with the working group, including the dates and venues for its future substantive sessions; decided further that the open-ended working group would, during 2009, further consider those elements in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts where consensus could be developed for their inclusion in an eventual legally binding treaty on the import, export and transfer of conventional arms which provided a balance giving benefit to all, and transmit an initial report from the working group to the General Assembly for consideration at its sixty-fourth session; and requested the Secretary-General to transmit the replies of Member States and the report of the Group of Governmental Experts to the open-ended working group and to render the working group all necessary assistance, including the provision of essential background information and relevant documents (resolution 63/240).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the replies of Member States and the report of the Group of Governmental Experts (resolution 63/240).

(aa) Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fourth session (decision 63/519).

No advance documentation is expected.

(bb) United Nations conference to identify appropriate ways of eliminating nuclear dangers in the context of nuclear disarmament

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fourth session (decision 63/520).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 98)

Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/62/27)

Report of the Disarmament Commission for 2007: Supplement No. 42 (A/62/42)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation (A/62/133)

Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction (A/62/156)

Problems arising from the accumulation of conventional ammunition stockpiles in surplus (A/62/166 and Add.1)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/62/PV.2-25
Report of the First Committee	A/62/391
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.61
Resolutions	62/24, 62/31, 62/34 and 62/46

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 89)

Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/63/27)

Report of the Disarmament Commission for 2008: Supplement No. 42 (A/63/42)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control (A/63/116 and Add.1)

Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels (A/63/117 and Add.1)

United Nations Register of Conventional Arms (A/63/120 and Add.1-3)

Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation (A/63/126)

Relationship between disarmament and development (A/63/134)

Reducing nuclear danger; Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*; Nuclear disarmament (A/63/135)

Transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities (A/63/136 and Add.1)

Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction (A/63/153)

Disarmament and non-proliferation education (A/63/158 and Add.1)

Confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context (A/63/171 and Add.1)

The issue of missiles in all its aspects (A/63/176)

Consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures; Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them; The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects (A/63/261)

Towards an arms trade treaty: establishing common international standards for the import, export and transfer of conventional arms (A/63/334)

Notes by the Secretary-General:

On measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol (A/63/91)

Transmitting the report of the Group of Governmental Experts established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 61/72 (A/63/182)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/63/PV.2-22
Report of the First Committee	A/63/389
Plenary meetings	A/63/PV.61 and 74
Resolutions	63/43 to 63/52, 63/58, 63/60, 63/61, 63/64 to 63/66, 63/68, 63/69, 63/72, 63/73 and 63/240
Decisions	63/519 and 63/520

96. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly

At its twelfth special session, in 1982, the General Assembly approved the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session as the Concluding Document of that session, in which the Committee recommended that the items on which the special session had not reached decisions should be taken up at the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly for further consideration (decision S-12/24).

At its thirty-seventh to sixty-second sessions, the General Assembly considered the item (resolutions 37/100 A to J, 38/73 A to J, 39/63 A to K, 40/151 A to I, 41/60 A to J, 42/39 A to K, 43/76 A to H, 44/117 A to F, 45/59 A to E, 46/37 A to F, 47/53 A to F, 48/76 A to E, 49/76 A to E, 50/71 A to E, 51/46 A to F, 52/39 A to D, 53/78 A to G, 54/55 A to F, 55/34 A to H, 56/25 A to F, 57/87 to 57/94, 58/60 to 58/65, 59/96 to 59/103, 60/83 to 60/88, 61/90 to 61/97 and 62/49 to 62/53; and decisions 47/421 and 62/216).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly adopted six resolutions under the item (resolutions 63/74 to 63/78 and 63/80).

(a) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Regional Centre to take into account the proposals to be submitted by the countries of the region in promoting confidence-building measures, arms control and limitation, transparency, disarmament and development at the regional level; highlighted that, through its activities, the Regional Centre had demonstrated its role as a viable regional actor in assisting States in the region to advance the cause of peace, disarmament and development in Latin America and the Caribbean; and requested the Secretary-General to provide from the regular budget, starting in the biennium 2010-2011, the necessary support to ensure the sustainability of the core activities and operations of the Regional Centre, in order to enable it to carry out its programme of activities, and to report to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 63/74).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/74).

(b) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly, noting with regret that the Conference on Disarmament, during its 2008 session, was unable to undertake negotiations on that subject as called for in General Assembly resolution 62/51, reiterated its request to the Conference to commence negotiations in order to reach agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances; and requested the Conference to report to the Assembly on the results of those negotiations (resolution 63/75).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/64/27).

(c) United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide all necessary support, within existing resources, to the regional centres in carrying out their programmes of activities (resolution 63/76).

No advance documentation is expected.

(d) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly welcomed the relocation of the Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific from New York to Kathmandu and its coming into operation on 18 August 2008; underlined the importance of the Kathmandu process for the development of the practice of region-wide security and disarmament dialogues; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 63/77).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/77).

(e) Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly welcomed the significant progress made by the States members of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, under the "Sao Tome Initiative", with respect to the drafting of a legal instrument on the control of small arms and light weapons in Central Africa and of a code of conduct for defence and security forces in Central Africa, in particular the decision by the twenty-seventh ministerial meeting of the Standing Advisory Committee, held in Luanda from 13 to 15 May 2008, to complete the process of drafting the code of conduct with a view to its possible adoption during the twenty-eighth ministerial meeting and the decision to examine during the same meeting a draft text containing elements drawn from relevant legal instruments on small arms and light weapons; requested the Secretary-General to continue to support the ongoing efforts of the States members of the Standing Advisory Committee, including through provision of the assistance needed to ensure the success of their regular biannual meetings; and called upon the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 63/78).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/78).

(f) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly noted the implementation of the recommendations of the Consultative Mechanism for the Reorganization of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa to fund the Centre's operating costs and three new posts from the regular budget of the Organization; requested the Secretary-General to facilitate closer cooperation between the Regional Centre and the African Union, in particular in the areas of peace, security and development; and also requested him to continue to provide the necessary support to the Centre for greater achievements and results, and to report

to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 63/80).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/80), A/64/112.

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 90)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (A/63/157)

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (A/63/163)

Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa (A/63/164)

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (A/63/178)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/63/PV.2-22
Report of the First Committee	A/63/390
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.61
Resolutions	63/74 to 63/78 and 63/80

97. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided that an item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session" should be included in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third and subsequent sessions (resolution S-10/2, para. 115).

At its thirty-third to sixty-second sessions, the General Assembly considered the item (resolutions 33/71 A to H, 34/83 A to M, 35/152 A to J, 36/92 A to M, 37/78 A to K, 38/183 A to P, 39/148 A to R, 40/18, 40/152 A to Q, 41/86 A to R, 42/42 A to N, 43/78 A to M, 44/119 A to H, 45/62 A to G, 46/38 A to D, 47/54 A to G, 48/77 A and B, 49/77 A to D, 50/72 A to C, 51/47 A to C, 52/40 A to C, 53/79 A and B, 54/56 A and B, 55/35 A to C, 56/26 A and B, 57/95, 57/96, 58/66, 58/67, 59/104, 59/105, 60/89 to 60/91, 61/98, and 61/99, 62/54 and 62/55; and decisions 34/422, 39/423, 40/428, 41/421, 44/432, 47/422 and 54/418.

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly adopted two resolutions under the item (resolutions 63/82 and 63/83).

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session (resolution 63/82).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/64/27).

(b) Report of the Disarmament Commission

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Disarmament Commission to meet for a period not exceeding three weeks during 2009, from 13 April to 1 May, and to submit a substantive report to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session (resolution 63/83).

Document: Report of the Disarmament Commission for 2009: Supplement No. 42 (A/64/42).

Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters

At its thirty-eighth session, in 1983, the General Assembly expressed its satisfaction that the Secretary-General had revived the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies and requested him to report annually to the Assembly on the work of the Board (resolution 38/183 O).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 38/183 O).

United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

At its thirty-ninth session, in 1984, the General Assembly approved the statute of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research and invited the Director of the Institute to report to it annually on the activities of the Institute (resolution 39/148 H).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director of the Institute (resolution 39/148 H).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 91 (a) and (b))

Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/63/27)

Report of the Disarmament Commission for 2008: Supplement No. 42 (A/63/42)

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters (A/63/279)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (A/63/177)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/63/PV.2-22
Report of the First Committee	A/63/391
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.61
Resolutions	63/82 and 63/83

98. The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East

This item, previously referred to as "Israeli nuclear armament", was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Iraq (A/34/142). The Assembly considered the question at the thirty-fourth to the sixty-second sessions (resolutions 34/89, 35/157, 36/98, 37/82, 38/69, 39/147, 40/93, 41/93, 42/44, 43/80, 44/121, 45/63, 46/39, 47/55, 48/78, 49/78, 50/73, 51/48, 52/41, 53/80, 54/57, 55/36, 56/27, 57/97, 58/68, 59/106, 60/92, 61/103 and 62/56).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its previous position on the issue and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 63/84).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/84).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 92)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/63/115 (Part II)
Verbatim records	A/C.1/63/PV.2-22
Report of the First Committee	A/63/392
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.61
Resolution	63/84

99. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects

The General Assembly first considered this question at its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament" (resolution 29/32 A (XXVII)). At its twenty-eighth to sixty-first sessions, the Assembly considered the question under agenda items relating to certain conventions; it welcomed the adoption, on 10 October 1980, of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, the Protocol on Non-detectable Fragments (Protocol I), the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II) and the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III). The Convention was opened for signature on 10 April 1981 and entered into force, with the three annexed Protocols, on 2 December 1983. The Protocol on Blinding Laser Weapons (Protocol IV) entered into force on 30 July 1998. The Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War (Protocol V) entered into force on 12 November 2006 (resolutions 3076 (XXVIII), 3255 A and B (XXIX), 3464 (XXX), 31/64, 32/152, 33/70, 34/82, 35/153, 36/93, 37/79, 38/60, 39/56, 40/84, 41/50, 42/30, 43/67, 45/64, 46/40, 47/56, 48/79, 49/79, 50/74, 51/49, 52/42, 53/81, 54/58, 55/37, 56/28, 57/98, 58/69, 59/107, 60/93, 61/100 and 62/57; and decision 44/430).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to inform the Assembly periodically, by electronic means, of ratifications

and acceptances of and accessions to the Convention, its amended article 1, and the Protocols thereto (resolution 63/85).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 93)

No documents were submitted for consideration under this item.

Verbatim records	A/C.1/63/PV.2-22
Report of the First Committee	A/63/393
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.61
Resolution	63/85

100. Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security", considered that further efforts were necessary for the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation (resolution 36/102).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/118).

At its thirty-eighth to sixty-second sessions, the General Assembly considered the question (resolutions 38/189, 39/153, 40/157, 41/89, 42/90, 43/84, 44/125, 45/79, 46/42, 47/58, 48/81, 49/81, 50/75, 51/50, 52/43, 53/82, 54/59, 55/38, 56/29, 57/99, 58/70, 59/108, 60/94, 61/101 and 62/58.

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on means to strengthen security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region (resolution 63/86).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/86), A/64/119.

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 94)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/63/138
Verbatim records	A/C.1/63/PV.2-22
Report of the First Committee	A/63/394
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.61
Resolution	63/86

101. Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

The question of the cessation of nuclear tests, independently of agreement on other disarmament measures, was discussed by the General Assembly as early as the ninth session, in 1954.

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Committee on Disarmament to initiate substantive negotiations on a comprehensive test-ban treaty as a matter of highest priority at the beginning of its 1981 session (resolution 35/145 B).

The General Assembly considered this item at its thirty-sixth to sixty-second sessions (resolutions 36/85, 37/73, 38/63, 39/53, 40/81, 41/47, 42/27, 43/64, 44/107, 45/51, 46/29, 47/47, 48/70, 49/70, 50/65, 54/63, 55/41, 57/100, 58/71, 59/109, 60/95, 61/104 and 62/59; and decisions 51/413, 52/414, 53/422 and 56/415).

At its resumed fiftieth session, on 10 September 1996, the General Assembly adopted the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, as contained in document A/50/1027 (resolution 50/245). On 24 September 1996, the Secretary-General, as its depositary, opened the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty for signature at United Nations Headquarters.

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, to prepare a report on the efforts of States that had ratified the Treaty towards its universalization and possibilities for providing assistance on ratification procedures to States that so requested it, and to submit such a report to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session (resolution 63/87).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/87)

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization covering the year 2008.

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 95)

Report of the Secretary-General on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (A/63/124)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization covering the year 2007 (A/63/156) [submitted under item 114 (t)]

Verbatim records	A/C.1/63/PV.2-22
Report of the First Committee	A/63/395
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.61
Resolutions	63/87

102. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction

Various aspects of the question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons have been considered by the General Assembly at different times under several items. At the twenty-first to twenty-third sessions, from 1966 to 1968, the question was considered under the item "General and complete disarmament" (see item 95). An item entitled "Question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons" was first included in the agenda of the Assembly at its twenty-fourth session.

The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction entered into force on 26 March 1975.

The General Assembly considered the question at its twenty-fourth to sixty-second sessions (resolutions 2603 (XXIV), 2662 (XXV), 2826 (XXVI), 2933 (XXVII), 3077 (XXVIII), 3256 (XXIX), 3465 (XXX), 31/65, 32/77, 33/59 B, 34/72, 35/144 A to C, 36/96 A to C, 37/98 A, C and D, 38/187 A to C, 39/65 A to E, 40/92 A to C, 41/58 A to D, 42/37 A to C, 43/74 A to C, 44/115 A to C, 45/57 A to C, 46/35 A to C, 47/39, 48/65, 49/86, 50/79, 51/54, 52/47, 53/84, 54/61, 55/40, 58/72, 59/110, 60/96, 61/102 and 62/60; and decisions 56/414 and 57/516).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction the increase in the number of States parties to the Convention; welcomed the successful launching of the 2007-2010 intersessional process; urged States parties to continue to work closely with the Implementation Support Unit of the Conference on Disarmament Secretariat and Conference Support Branch of the Office for Disarmament Affairs in fulfilling its mandate, in accordance with the decision of the Sixth Review Conference; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to render the necessary assistance to the depositary Governments of the Convention and to provide such services as might be required for the implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the Review Conferences (resolution 63/88).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 96)

No documents were submitted for consideration under this item

Verbatim records	A/C.1/63/PV.2-22
Report of the First Committee	A/63/396
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.61
Resolutions	63/88

H. Drug control, crime prevention and combating international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations

103. Crime prevention and criminal justice

At its fifth session, in 1950, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to make arrangements to transfer the functions of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission to the United Nations. Among the functions assumed by the United Nations was the convening every five years of an international congress on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, similar to those previously organized by the Commission (resolution 415 (V)).

The First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders was held at Geneva in 1955. Ten Congresses have since been held (London in 1960, Stockholm in 1965, Kyoto in 1970, Geneva in 1975, Caracas in 1980, Milan in 1985, Havana in 1990, Cairo in 1995, Vienna in 2000 and Bangkok in 2005).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly recommended that a commission on crime prevention and criminal justice be established as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council (resolution 46/152).

The General Assembly also considered the question at its forty-seventh to sixty-second sessions (resolutions 47/87, 47/89, 47/91, 48/101 to 48/103, 49/156 to 49/159, 50/145 to 50/147, 51/59 to 51/63, 52/85 to 52/91, 53/110 to 53/114, 54/125 to 54/131, 55/25, 55/59 to 55/64, 55/188, 55/255, 56/119, 56/120, 57/169 to 57/171, 57/173, 58/4, 58/135 to 58/140, 59/151 to 59/159, 60/175 to 60/177, 61/180 to 61/182 and 62/172 to 62/175 and decision 59/523).

Document: Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its eighteenth session (E/2009/30-E/CN.15/2009/20).

United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly urged the States members of the Institute to continue to make every possible effort to meet their obligations to the Institute and requested the Secretary-General to continue making concrete proposals, including for the provision of additional core professional staff, to strengthen the programmes and activities of the Institute and to report to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 63/196).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/196).

Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly urged all Member States that had not yet done so to consider signing, ratifying or acceding to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo Convention) and the Protocols thereto, the United Nations Convention against Corruption (Merida Convention) and the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism; welcomed the progress achieved by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime; reiterated its request

that the Secretary-General provide the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme with sufficient resources for the full implementation of its mandates; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session on the implementation of the mandates of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, reflecting also emerging policy issues and possible responses (resolution 63/195).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/195);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime on its fourth session, held in Vienna from 8 to 17 October 2008 (CTOC/COP/2008/19), A/64/99.

Preparations for the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly noted the progress made thus far in the preparations for the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice; decided to hold the Twelfth Congress in Salvador, Brazil, from 12 to 19 April 2010, with pre-Congress consultations to be held on 11 April 2010; decided that the main theme of the Twelfth Congress would be "Comprehensive strategies for global challenges: crime prevention and criminal justice systems and their development in a changing world"; approved the provisional agenda for the Twelfth Congress; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a discussion guide for the regional preparatory meetings for the Twelfth Congress in a timely manner in order to enable the meetings to commence early in 2009; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a plan for the documentation of the Twelfth Congress, in consultation with the extended Bureau of the Commission; also requested the Secretary-General to appoint a Secretary-General and an Executive Secretary of the Twelfth Congress, in accordance with past practice; and further requested the Secretary-General to ensure proper follow-up to its resolution 63/193 and to report thereon to the Assembly through the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its eighteenth session (resolution 63/193).

Document: Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its eighteenth session (resolution 63/193 and Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/22 (E/2009/30-E/CN.15/2009/20)).

Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly called upon the Secretary-General to collect the views of all stakeholders, including Member States and regional and international organizations, on how to achieve the full and effective coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons of all Member States, organizations, machineries, treaty bodies and all other partners within and outside the United Nations system, including civil society, and to ensure the full and effective implementation of all legal instruments relevant to trafficking in persons, particularly the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, without prejudice to the mandate of the working group

established by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the resolution and on possible approaches to strengthen the coordination efforts against trafficking in persons of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons (resolution 63/194).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 97)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (A/63/87)

Assistance in implementing the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism (A/63/89)

Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons (A/63/90)

Summary records	A/C.3/63/SR.5-7, 11, 15, 23, 39 and 43
Report of the Third Committee	A/63/431
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.71
Resolutions	63/193 to 63/196

104. International drug control

The item entitled "International campaign against traffic in drugs" was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of Bolivia (A/36/193). Since its thirty-seventh session, the Assembly has regularly considered the item. At its forty-fourth session, the Assembly decided to change the title of the item to "International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking" (resolution 44/142). At its forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions, the item appeared as "Narcotic drugs" (resolutions 46/101 and 47/98). Since then, the title of the item has been "International drug control".

In 1998, at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem, the General Assembly adopted the Political Declaration (resolution S-20/2, annex), the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction (resolution S-20/3, annex) and measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem (resolutions S-20/4 A to E).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction (resolution 54/132, annex).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-fifth to sixty-second sessions (resolutions 55/65, 56/124, 57/174, 58/141, 59/163, 60/178, 61/183 and 62/176).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly welcomed the decision of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to establish five open-ended intergovernmental expert working groups to work in a coordinated manner on the topics of drug demand reduction, supply reduction, countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation, international cooperation on the eradication of illicit drug

crops and on alternative development, and control of precursors and of amphetamine-type stimulants, topics which corresponded to the subjects of the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development, the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction and the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the drug problem, adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session; urged States to continue working towards achieving a significant and measurable reduction of drug abuse and to share the results obtained on this subject during the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs; requested the Commission to forward to the Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, the results of the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission on the progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets set in the Political Declaration adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session; and decided to consider the results of the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission at a plenary meeting of the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session (resolution 63/197).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (Assembly resolution 63/197 and Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 42/11).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 98)

Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation against the world drug problem: progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session (A/63/111)

Summary records	A/C.3/63/SR.5-7, 15, 39 and 40
Report of the Third Committee	A/63/432
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.71
Resolution	63/197

105. Measures to eliminate international terrorism

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1972, further to an initiative of the Secretary-General (A/8791 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1). At that session, the Assembly decided to establish the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism, consisting of 35 members (resolution 3034 (XXVII)).

The General Assembly considered the item biennially at its thirty-fourth to forty-eighth sessions, and annually thereafter (resolutions 34/145, 36/109, 38/130, 40/61, 42/159, 44/29, 46/51, 49/60, 50/53, 51/210, 52/164, 52/165, 53/108, 54/110, 55/158, 56/88, 57/27, 58/81, 59/46, 60/43, 61/40 and 62/71 and decision 48/411).

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly established an Ad Hoc Committee to elaborate an international convention for the suppression of terrorist bombings and, subsequently, an international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism, to supplement related existing international instruments, and thereafter to address means of further developing a comprehensive legal framework of conventions dealing with international terrorism (resolution 51/210).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly called upon all Member States, the United Nations and other appropriate international, regional and subregional organizations to implement the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in all its aspects at the international, regional, subregional and national levels without delay, including through mobilizing resources and expertise; decided that the Ad Hoc Committee established by General Assembly resolution 51/210 should, on an expedited basis, continue to elaborate the draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism and should continue to discuss the item included in its agenda by Assembly resolution 54/110 concerning the question of convening a high-level conference under the auspices of the United Nations; and also decided that the Ad Hoc Committee should meet from 29 June to 2 July 2009 in order to fulfil that mandate (resolution 63/129).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee established by General Assembly resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996 on its thirteenth session: Supplement No. 37 (A/64/37);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 50/53 and 63/129).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 99)

Report of the Ad Hoc Committee established by General Assembly resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996: Supplement No. 37 (A/63/37)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Assistance in implementing the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism (A/63/89)

Measures to eliminate international terrorism (A/63/173 and Add.1)

Summary records	A/C.6/63/SR.2-4, 14 and 26
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/63/444
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.67
Resolution	63/129

I. Organizational, administrative and other matters

106. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization

Article 98 of the Charter requires the Secretary-General to make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization. An item is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rules 13 (a) and 48 of the rules of procedure, and to resolution 51/241.

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (decision 63/504).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization: Supplement No. 1 (A/64/1).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 100)

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization: Supplement No. 1 (A/63/1)

Plenary meetings	A/63/PV.5, 20 and 21
Decision	63/504

107. Report of the Secretary-General on the Peacebuilding Fund

The Peacebuilding Fund was established by the General Assembly on 20 December 2005 as a multi-year standing fund for post-conflict peacebuilding, funded by voluntary contributions and taking due account of existing instruments, with the objective of ensuring the immediate release of resources needed to launch peacebuilding activities and the availability of appropriate financing for recovery (resolution 60/180).

At its resumed sixtieth session, in September 2006, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit an annual report to the Assembly on the operations and activities of the Fund (resolution 60/287).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the peacebuilding fund (resolution 60/287).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 101)

Report of the Secretary-General on the peacebuilding fund (A/63/218-S/2008/522 and Corr.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on arrangements for the revision of the terms of reference for the peacebuilding fund (A/63/818)

Draft resolution	A/63/L.72 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/63/PV.53-56 (joint debate with agenda item 9)

108. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations

Article 12, paragraph 1, of the Charter stipulates that, while the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Council so requests.

Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter and rule 49 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly provide that the Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with by the Council and shall similarly notify the Assembly immediately if the Council ceases to deal with such matters.

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly took note of the communication from the Secretary-General (A/63/300) without discussion (decision 63/514).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (A/64/300).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 102)

Note by the Secretary-General	A/63/300
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.53
Decision	63/514

109. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs

(a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council

In accordance with Article 23 of the Charter, as amended,[6] the Security Council consists of five permanent members (China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America) and 10 non-permanent members elected by the General Assembly for a term of two years. In accordance with rule 142 of the rules of procedure, the General Assembly elects each year five non-permanent members of the Security Council. At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the Assembly decided that the non-permanent members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern (resolution 1991 A (XVIII)):

(a) Five from African and Asian States;

(b) One from Eastern European States;

(c) Two from Latin American States;

(d) Two from Western European and other States.

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly elected five non-permanent members of the Security Council (decision 63/403). At present, the Council is thus composed of the following 15 Member States:

Austria,** Burkina Faso,* China, Costa Rica,* Croatia,* France, Japan,** Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,* Mexico,** Russian Federation, Turkey,** Uganda,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Viet Nam.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2009.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2010.

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Burkina Faso, Costa Rica, Croatia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Viet Nam. As stipulated in rule 144 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is not eligible for immediate re-election.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure, the non-permanent members of the Security Council are elected by a two-thirds majority.

The names of the States that have served as non-permanent members of the Security Council are listed in annex IV.

[6] By an amendment dated 17 December 1963 (resolution 1991 A (XVIII)), which came into force on 31 August 1965, the General Assembly increased the number of non-permanent members of the Security Council from 6 to 10.

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 103 (a))

Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.28
Decision	63/403

(b) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council

In accordance with Article 61 of the Charter, as amended,[7] the Economic and Social Council consists of 54 members elected for a term of three years. Under rule 145 of the rules of procedure, the General Assembly shall elect each year 18 members of the Economic and Social Council. At its twenty-sixth session, in 1971, the General Assembly decided that the members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern (resolution 2847 (XXVI)):

(a) Fourteen African States;

(b) Eleven Asian States;

(c) Ten Latin American and Caribbean States;

(d) Thirteen Western European and other States;

(e) Six Eastern European States.

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly elected 18 members of the Council and also elected Norway to replace Iceland, which relinquished its seat (decision 63/404). At present, the Council is thus composed of the following 54 Member States:

Algeria,* Barbados,* Belarus,* Bolivia (Plurinational State of),* Brazil,** Cameroon,** Canada,* Cape Verde,* China,** Congo,** Côte d'Ivoire,*** El Salvador,* Estonia,*** France,*** Germany,*** Greece,*** Guatemala,*** Guinea-Bissau,*** India,*** Indonesia,* Iraq,* Japan,*** Kazakhstan,* Liechtenstein,*** Luxembourg,* Malawi,* Malaysia,** Mauritius,*** Morocco,*** Mozambique,** Namibia,*** Netherlands,* New Zealand,** Niger,** Norway,** Pakistan,** Peru,*** Philippines,* Poland,** Portugal,*** Republic of Korea,** Republic of Moldova,** Romania,* Russian Federation,** Saint Kitts and Nevis,*** Saint Lucia,** Saudi Arabia,*** Somalia,* Sudan,* Sweden,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,** United States of America,* Uruguay** and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2009.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2010.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2011.

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Algeria, Barbados, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Canada, Cape Verde, El Salvador, Indonesia, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, Philippines, Romania, Somalia, Sudan and

[7] By an amendment dated 17 December 1963 (resolution 1991 B (XVIII)), which came into force on 31 August 1965, the General Assembly increased the membership of the Economic and Social Council from 18 to 27; by an amendment dated 20 December 1971 (resolution 2847 (XXVI)), which came into force on 24 September 1973, the Assembly increased the membership of the Council to 54.

United States of America. As stipulated in rule 146 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is eligible for immediate re-election.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure, the members of the Economic and Social Council are elected by a two-thirds majority.

The names of the States which have served as members of the Economic and Social Council are listed in annex V.

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 103 (b))

Letter dated 17 October 2008 from the Permanent Representative of Iceland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/63/493)

Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.30
Decision	63/404

110. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections

(a) Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination

In accordance with paragraph 7 of the terms of reference of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (Economic and Social Council resolution 2008 (LX), annex), the Committee consists of 21 members nominated by the Economic and Social Council and elected by the General Assembly for a term of office of three years on the basis of equitable geographical distribution. At its forty-second session, the Assembly decided (decision 42/450) that the Committee should be composed of 34 States Members of the United Nations, elected for three-year terms on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, as follows:

(a) Nine seats for African States;

(b) Seven seats for Asian States;

(c) Seven seats for Latin American and Caribbean States;

(d) Seven seats for Western European and other States;

(e) Four seats for Eastern European States.

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly elected 17 members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination to fill vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of 20 members (decisions 63/414 A and B). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 31 States:

Argentina,*** Armenia,*** Bangladesh,** Belarus,*** Brazil,*** Central African Republic,*** China,** Comoros,* Cuba,*** France,* Guinea,*** Haiti,* India,*** Iran (Islamic Republic of),*** Israel,* Italy,*** Jamaica,** Kenya,** Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,** Kazakhstan,*** Niger,** Nigeria,*** Pakistan,*** Republic of Korea,** Russian Federation,* South Africa,*** Spain,*** Ukraine,*** Uruguay,*** Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)* and Zimbabwe.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2009.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2010.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2011.

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly still needs to fill the three remaining seats on the Committee.

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Comoros, France, Haiti, Russian Federation, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zimbabwe. In addition, a seat for the Group of Western European and other States whose term of office expires on 31 December 2009 will have to be filled. Members of the Committee are eligible for immediate re-election.[8]

Document: Note by the Secretary-General.

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 104 (a))

Note by the Secretary-General: election of twenty members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (A/63/312 and Add.1)

Plenary meetings	A/63/PV.73 and 87
Decisions	63/414 A and B

(b) Election of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its fifth session, in 1950, the General Assembly adopted the statute of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (see resolution 428 (V), annex) (see also item 42). In accordance with paragraph 13 of the statute, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is elected by the Assembly on the nomination of the Secretary-General.

At its resumed fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly elected Mr. António Manuel de Oliveira Guterres (Portugal) as United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for a period of five years beginning on 15 June 2005 and ending on 14 June 2010 (decision 59/420).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 16 (b))

Note by the Secretary-General	A/59/241*
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.98
Decision	59/420

(c) Election of thirty members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2205 (XXI), section II, paragraph 1, as amended by paragraph 8 of resolution 3108 (XXVIII) and by paragraph 2 of resolution 57/20, the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (see also item 79) consists of 60 States elected by the Assembly for a term of six years.

[8] At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

At present, the Commission is composed of the following 60 States:

Algeria,* Armenia,** Australia,* Austria,* Bahrain,** Belarus,* Benin,** Bolivia (Plurinational State of),** Bulgaria,** Cameroon,** Canada,** Chile,** China,** Colombia,* Czech Republic,* Ecuador,* Egypt,** El Salvador,** Fiji,* France,** Gabon,* Germany,** Greece,** Guatemala,* Honduras,** India,* Iran (Islamic Republic of),* Israel,* Italy,* Japan,** Kenya,* Latvia,** Lebanon,* Madagascar,* Malaysia,** Malta,** Mexico,** Mongolia,* Morocco,** Namibia,** Nigeria,* Norway,** Pakistan,* Paraguay,* Poland,* Republic of Korea,** Russian Federation,** Senegal,** Serbia,* Singapore,** South Africa,** Spain,* Sri Lanka,** Switzerland,* Thailand,* Uganda,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,** United States of America,* Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)* and Zimbabwe.*

* Term of office expires on the last day prior to the beginning of the forty-third session of the Commission in 2010.

** Term of office expires on the last day prior to the beginning of the forty-sixth session of the Commission in 2013.

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly will therefore have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States:

Algeria, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Colombia, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Gabon, Guatemala, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Italy, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mongolia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Poland, Serbia, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, Uganda, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zimbabwe.

Under the terms of resolutions 2205 (XXI) and 57/20, in electing the members of the Commission, the General Assembly is to observe the following distribution of seats: (a) fourteen from African States; (b) fourteen from Asian States; (c) eight from Eastern European States; (d) ten from Latin American States; and (e) fourteen from Western European and other States. The Assembly is also to have due regard to the adequate representation of the principal economic and legal systems of the world, and of developed and developing countries.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations.

(d) Election of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme

At its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, the General Assembly decided, under the terms of resolution 2997 (XXVII), section II, paragraph 2, that the secretariat of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) should be headed by the Executive Director of the Programme, who would be elected by the Assembly, on the nomination of the Secretary-General, for a term of four years.

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General, elected Achim Steiner (Germany) as Executive Director of UNEP for a four-year term of office beginning on 15 June 2006 and ending on 14 June 2010 (decision 60/409 B).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 112 (c))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/60/553 and A/60/718
Plenary meetings	A/60/PV.53 and 73
Decision	60/409 B

(e) Election of twenty-nine members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII), section I, paragraph 1, and decision 43/406, the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme consists of 58 members elected by the Assembly according to the following pattern:

(a) Sixteen seats for African States;

(b) Thirteen seats for Asian States;

(c) Six seats for Eastern European States;

(d) Ten seats for Latin American States;

(e) Thirteen seats for Western European and other States.

At its sixty-second session, in 2007, the General Assembly elected 29 members of the Governing Council (decision 62/406 A). At its resumed sixty-second session, the Assembly elected Serbia for the remaining term of office of Hungary, which relinquished its seat (decision 62/406 B). At present, the Council is thus composed of the following 58 members:

Algeria,* Angola,* Antigua and Barbuda,* Argentina,* Australia,* Austria,* Bahamas,** Bangladesh,** Belarus,** Belgium,* Benin,** Botswana,* Burundi,* Canada,* Chile,* China,* Colombia,** Congo,** Costa Rica,** Croatia,** Cuba,** Czech Republic,* Democratic Republic of the Congo,* Fiji,** Finland,** France,* Germany,* Guinea,** Haiti,* India,** Indonesia,* Iran (Islamic Republic of),** Israel,** Italy,** Japan,* Kazakhstan,** Kenya,* Mali,** Mauritius,** Mexico,** Monaco,** Netherlands,** Niger,** Pakistan,* Republic of Korea,* Romania,* Russian Federation,* Saudi Arabia,** Serbia,** Somalia,** South Africa,* Spain,** Thailand,* Tunisia,** Tuvalu,** Uganda,* United States of America* and Uruguay.*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2009.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2011.

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Burundi, Canada, Chile, China, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, France, Germany, Haiti, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, South Africa, Thailand, Uganda, United States of America and Uruguay. Members of the Governing Council are eligible for immediate re-election.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 113 (b))

Letter from Permanent Mission of Hungary to the President of the General Assembly (A/62/905)

Plenary meetings	A/62/PV.52 and 115
Decision	62/406

(f) Election of the Executive Director of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme

At its fifty-sixth session, in 2001, the General Assembly, in its resolution 56/206, section IB, paragraph 2, decided that the secretariat of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme should be headed by an Executive Director at the level of Under-Secretary-General, to be elected by the Assembly for a term of four years upon nomination by the Secretary-General after consultation with Member States.

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General, elected Anna Kajumulo Tibaijuka (United Republic of Tanzania) as Executive Director of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme for a further four-year term of office beginning on 1 September 2006 and ending on 31 August 2010 (decision 60/421).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 112 (d))

Note by the Secretary-General	A/60/895
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.91
Decision	60/421

(g) Election of two members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission

At its sixtieth session, in 2005, the General Assembly decided, acting concurrently with the Security Council, in accordance with Articles 7, 22 and 29 of the Charter of the United Nations, to establish the Peacebuilding Commission as an intergovernmental advisory body that would have a standing Organizational Committee, responsible for developing its own rules of procedure and working methods, and comprising:

(a) Seven members of the Security Council, including permanent members, selected according to rules and procedures decided by the Council;

(b) Seven members of the Economic and Social Council, elected from regional groups according to rules and procedures decided by the Council, giving due consideration to those countries that had experienced post-conflict recovery;

(c) Five top providers of assessed contributions to United Nations budgets and of voluntary contributions to United Nations funds, programmes and agencies, including a standing peacebuilding fund, that were not among those selected in (a) or (b) above, selected by and from among the 10 top providers, giving due consideration to the size of their contributions;

(d) Five top providers of military personnel and civilian police to United Nations missions that were not among those selected in (a), (b) or (c) above, selected by and from among the 10 top providers, giving due consideration to the size of their contributions;

(e) Giving due consideration to representation from all regional groups in the overall composition of the Committee and to representation from countries that had experienced post-conflict recovery, seven additional members would be elected according to rules and procedures decided by the General Assembly;

and decided that members of the Committee would serve for renewable terms of two years, as applicable, and that the arrangements set out in the resolution would be reviewed five years after its adoption (resolution 60/180).

At the resumed sixtieth session, in 2006, the following elections/selections took place, in accordance with paragraph 4 (a) to (d) of General Assembly resolution 60/180 and Security Council resolution 1645 (2005):

(a) The Security Council selected China, Denmark, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania and the United States of America as members of the Committee;

(b) The Economic and Social Council elected Angola, Belgium, Brazil, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Poland and Sri Lanka as members;

(c) Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Norway were selected as the five top providers of assessed contributions to United Nations budgets and of voluntary contributions to United Nations funds, programmes and agencies, including a standing peacebuilding fund;

(d) Bangladesh, Ghana, India, Nigeria and Pakistan were selected as the five top providers of military personnel and civilian police to United Nations missions.

At its resumed sixtieth session, in May 2006, the General Assembly, noting the following distribution of seats for 2006 among the five regional groups in the Organizational Committee that had resulted from elections and/or selections that had taken place so far: (a) five members from African States; (b) seven members from Asian States; (c) two members from Eastern European States; (d) one member from Latin American and Caribbean States; and (e) nine members from Western European and other States, decided that the seven seats for election by the General Assembly for membership in the Committee for 2006 would be distributed among the five regional groups as follows: (a) two seats for African States; (b) one seat for Asian States; (c) one seat for Eastern European States; (d) three seats for Latin American and Caribbean States; and (e) no seats for Western European and other States; and also decided that the term of membership should be staggered, and that two members from different regional groups, to be drawn by lots in the first election, should serve for an initial period of one year; that each of the five regional groups should have no less than three seats in the overall composition of the Committee; that the elections to be held by the Assembly in 2006 would set no precedent for future elections and that the distribution of seats as set out above would be reviewed annually, on the basis of changes in the membership in other categories established in paragraph 4 (a) to (d) of resolution 60/180 and Security Council resolution 1645 (2005) (resolution 60/261).

Accordingly, the General Assembly elected the following seven members of the Organizational Committee: Burundi, Chile, Croatia, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji and Jamaica (decision 60/417). By a drawing of lots, Croatia and Jamaica were chosen to serve a term of one year beginning on the day of the first meeting of the Committee, that is, 23 June 2006. Burundi, Chile, Egypt, El Salvador and Fiji were elected for a two-year term of office (decision 60/417).

At its resumed sixty-first session, in May 2007, the General Assembly, in the light of the provisions of paragraph 8 of its resolution 60/261, elected Georgia, from the Group of Eastern European States, and Jamaica, from the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States, to replace Croatia and Jamaica, respectively, for a renewable term of two years (decision 61/416). As a result of the selection in the Security Council during the sixty-first session, there was also an increase of one seat in the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States and a decrease of one seat in the Group of Western European and Other States.

At its resumed sixty-second session, on 20 June 2008, the General Assembly decided, as an interim measure, to extend until 11 July 2008, the term of office of the current members of the Assembly on the Committee, namely, Burundi, Chile, Egypt, El Salvador and Fiji, which were due to expire on 22 June 2008 (decision 62/419 A).

At the same session, on 11 July 2008, the General Assembly decided, as an interim measure, to further extend the terms of office of the current members of the Assembly of the Committee, namely, Burundi, Chile, Egypt, El Salvador and Fiji, to 31 December 2008 (decision 62/419 B).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly decided that the terms of office of Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Nigeria and Pakistan from the troop-contributing countries category of the Organizational Committee would be from 1 January 2009 until 31 December 2010 pursuant to General Assembly resolution 63/145 of 18 December 2008. The group of the leading financial contributors (Canada, Germany, Japan, Netherlands and Sweden) decided to extend the term that its five members would serve on the Committee by six months, from 23 June 2010 to 31 December 2010 pursuant to paragraph 3 of resolution 63/145.

At the same session, the General Assembly decided that, beginning with the election to be held during the sixty-third session, the term of office of the members of the Assembly on the Organizational Committee should begin on 1 January instead of 23 June. The Assembly also decided that the terms of office of the two members of the Assembly on the Organizational Committee that were due to expire on 22 June 2009, namely Georgia and Jamaica, would be extended until 31 December 2009 (resolution 63/145).

Also at its sixty-third session, the General Assembly elected Benin, Chile, South Africa, Thailand and Uruguay as members of the Organizational Committee for a two-year term of office, beginning on 1 January 2009, to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of Burundi, Chile, Egypt, El Salvador and Fiji (decision 63/415).

The Security Council, pursuant to paragraph 4 (a) of its resolution 1645 (2005), selected Burkina Faso and Mexico as members of the Organizational Committee for a one-year term of office beginning on 1 January and ending on 31 December 2009, upon the expiration of the terms of office of Belgium and South Africa.

The Economic and Social Council, pursuant to paragraph 4 (b) of General Assembly resolution 60/180, on the expiration of the terms of office of Angola, Brazil, Czech Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Luxembourg and Sri Lanka, elected Algeria, El Salvador, Guinea-Bissau, Luxembourg, Morocco, Poland and the Republic of Korea as members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission for a two-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2009, or until the expiration of their membership in the Economic and Social Council, whichever was earlier.

Currently, the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission is composed of the following 31 Member States:

Algeria,*** Bangladesh,**** Benin,**** Burkina Faso,** Canada,**** Chile,**** China,* El Salvador,*** France,* Georgia,** Germany,**** Guinea-Bissau,*** India,**** Jamaica,** Japan,**** Luxembourg,*** Mexico,** Morocco,*** Nepal,**** Netherlands,**** Nigeria,**** Pakistan,**** Poland,*** Republic of Korea,*** Russian Federation,* South Africa,**** Sweden,**** Thailand,**** United Kingdom Of Great Britain And Northern Ireland,* United States of America* and Uruguay.****

* Permanent members of the Security Council.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2009.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2009, or until the expiration of their membership in the Economic and Social Council, whichever is earlier.

**** Term of office expires on 31 December 2010.

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats occupied by the following countries whose terms of office expire on 31 December 2009: Burkina Faso, Georgia, Jamaica and Mexico.

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 113 (c))

Plenary meetings	A/62/PV.109 and 111
Decisions	62/419 A and B

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 104 (b))

Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.73
Decision	63/415

(h) Election of fourteen members of the Human Rights Council

At its resumed sixtieth session, in March 2006, the General Assembly decided to establish the Human Rights Council, based in Geneva, in replacement of the Commission on Human Rights, as a subsidiary organ of the Assembly; decided also that the Council would consist of 47 Member States, which would be elected directly and individually by secret ballot by the majority of the members of the Assembly; that the membership would be based on equitable geographical distribution, and seats would be distributed as follows among regional groups: (a) Group of African States, 13; (b) Group of Asian States, 13; (c) Group of Eastern

European States, 6; (d) Group of Latin American and Caribbean States, 8; and (e) Group of Western European and other States, 7; and that the members of the Council would serve for a period of three years and would not be eligible for immediate re-election after two consecutive terms; and decided further that the terms of membership would be staggered, and such decision would be taken for the first election by the drawing of lots, taking into consideration equitable geographical distribution (resolution 60/251).

At its resumed sixty-third session, on 12 May 2009, the General Assembly elected the following 18 members for a three-year term of office beginning on 19 June 2009: Bangladesh, Belgium, Cameroon, China, Cuba, Djibouti, Hungary, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Mauritius, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, United States of America and Uruguay (decision 63/420).

As of 19 June 2009, the Council is composed of the following members:

Angola,* Argentina,** Bahrain,** Bangladesh,*** Belgium,*** Bolivia (Plurinational State of),* Bosnia and Herzegovina,* Brazil,** Burkina Faso,** Cameroon,*** Chile,** China,*** Cuba,*** Djibouti,*** Egypt,* France,** Gabon,** Ghana,** Hungary,*** India,* Indonesia,* Italy,* Japan,** Jordan,*** Kyrgyzstan,*** Madagascar,* Mauritius,*** Mexico,*** Netherlands,* Nicaragua,* Nigeria,*** Norway,*** Pakistan,** Philippines,* Qatar,* Republic of Korea,** Russian Federation,*** Saudi Arabia,*** Senegal,*** Slovakia,** Slovenia,* South Africa,* Ukraine,** United States of America,*** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,** Uruguay*** and Zambia.**

* Term of office expires on 18 June 2010.

** Term of office expires on 18 June 2011.

*** Term of office expires on 18 June 2012.

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the 14 seats occupied by the countries whose term of office expires on 18 June 2010.

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 104 (c))

Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.83
Decision	63/420

111. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments

(a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 14 (I)), acts in an advisory capacity to the Assembly and makes recommendations to it on the United Nations budget and related matters and on the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency. Details on the appointment, membership and functions of the Advisory Committee can be found in rules 155 to 157 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly appointed five members of the Advisory Committee (decision 63/407). At present, the Advisory Committee is composed of the following 16 members:

Mr. Andrzej T. Abraszewski (Poland),* Ms. Aïcha Afifi (Morocco),*** Renata Archini (Italy),*** Mr. Jorge Flores Callejas (Honduras),** Mr. Imtiaz Hussain (Pakistan),** Mr. Vladimir Iosifov (Russian Federation),*** Ms. Misako Kaji (Japan),** Mr. Collen V. Kelapile (Botswana),* Mr. Jerry Kramer (Canada),** Mr. Peter Maddens (Belgium),** Ms. Susan M. McLurg (United States of America),*** Mr. Stafford Neil (Jamaica),* Mr. Nagesh Singh (India),** Mr. Mohammad Mustafa Tal (Jordan),* Mr. Alejandro Torres Lépori (Argentina)*** and Ms. Nonye Udo (Nigeria).*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2009.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2010.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2011.

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Abraszewski, Mr. Kelapile, Mr. Neil, Mr. Tal and Ms. Udo.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/64/101

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 105 (a))

Report of the Fifth Committee	A/63/528
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.56
Decision	63/407

(b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions

The Committee on Contributions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 14 (I)), advises the Assembly concerning the apportionment, under Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations, of the expenses of the Organization among Members (see also item 131). Details on the appointment, membership and functions of the Committee will be found in rules 158 to 160 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly appointed six members of the Committee (decisions 63/408 A and B). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 18 members:

Mr. Joseph Acakpo-Satchivi (Benin),** Mr. Kenshiro Akimoto (Japan),* Mr. Meshal Al-Mansour (Kuwait),* Mr. Abdelmalek Bouheddou (Algeria),** Mr. Petru Dumitriu (Romania),* Mr. Gordon Eckersley (Australia),** Mr. Bernardo Greiver del Hoyo (Uruguay),** Mr. Luis Mariano Hermosillo Sosa (Mexico),** Mr. Ihor V. Humenny (Ukraine),* Mr. Vyacheslav Anatolievich Logutov (Russian Federation),*** Ms. Gobona Susan Mapitse (Botswana),* Mr. Richard Moon (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),*** Mr. Hae-yun Park (Republic of Korea),*** Mr. Eduardo Manuel da Fonseca Fernandes Ramos (Fortugal),** Mr. Gönke Roscher (Germany),*** Ms. Lisa P. Spratt (United States

of America),* Mr. Courtney H. Williams (Jamaica)*** and Mr. Wu Gang (China).***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2009.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2010.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2011.

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Akimoto, Mr. Al-Mansour, Mr. Dumitriu, Mr. Humenny, Ms. Mapitse and Ms. Spratt.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/64/102.

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 105 (b))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/63/102 and A/C.5/63/5
Summary record	A/C.5/63/SR.16
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/63/529 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/63/PV.56 and 84
Decisions	63/408 A and B

(c) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee

The Investments Committee, established by the General Assembly in 1947 (resolution 155 (II)), advises the Secretary-General on the investment of the assets of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and other United Nations funds.

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General of three members of the Investments Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2009 and one member for a term of office beginning on 20 November 2008 and ending on 31 December 2009 (decision 63/409). At present, the Committee is composed of the following nine members:

Mr. Masakazu Arikawa (Japan),*** Mr. Emilio J. Cárdenas (Argentina),* Mr. Fernando G. Chico Pardo (Mexico),* Mr. Madhav Dhar (India),*** Mr. Achim Kassow (Germany),** Mr. Nemir A. Kirdar (Iraq),*** Mr. William J. McDonough (United States of America),** Ms. Linah K. Mohohlo (Botswana)* and Ms. Hélène Ploix (France).**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2009.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2010.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2011.

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly will be asked to confirm the appointment by the Secretary-General of three persons to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Cárdenas, Mr. Chico Pardo and Ms. Mohohlo.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/64/103.

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 105 (c))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/63/103 and A/C.5/63/6
Summary record	A/C.5/63/SR.16
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/63/530
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.56
Decision	63/409

(d) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors

The Board of Auditors, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 74 (I)), transmits to the Assembly the financial reports and audited financial statements. The members of the Board are appointed as Auditors-General, or officials of equivalent title, of their countries and not as individuals.

At its fifty-fifth session, in 2001, during its consideration of the item entitled "Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations", the General Assembly decided that the term of office of the Board of Auditors should be a non-consecutive term of office of six years' duration starting on 1 July 2002. For the transitional arrangements, it decided to approve the extension of the appointment of the Auditor-General of the Republic of South Africa until 30 June 2006; and the other members of the Board elected under the current procedure would be eligible for re-election (resolution 55/248).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly appointed the Auditor-General of the People's Republic of China as a member of the Board of Auditors for a six-year term of office beginning on 1 July 2008 (decision 62/411).

Accordingly, at present the Board is composed of the following three members:

The First President of the Court of Accounts of France,* the Auditor-General of the Republic of South Africa** and the Auditor-General of the People's Republic of China.***

* Term of office expires on 30 June 2010.

** Term of office expires on 30 June 2012.

*** Term of office expires on 30 June 2014.

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancy that will arise upon the expiry of the term of office of the First President of the Court of Accounts of France.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/64/104.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 114 (d))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/62/104 and A/C.5/62/7
Summary record	A/C.5/62/SR.14
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/62/531
Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.52
Decision	62/411

(c) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission

(i) Appointment of members of the Commission

(ii) Designation of the Vice-Chairman of the Commission

The International Civil Service Commission, established by the General Assembly in 1974 (resolution 3357 (XXIX)) for the regulation and coordination of the conditions of service of the United Nations common system, consists of 15 members appointed by the Assembly, of whom 2, designated Chairman and Vice-Chairman, serve full-time.

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly appointed five members of the International Civil Service Commission for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2009 (decision 63/410). At present, the Commission is composed of the following 15 members:

Mr. Kingston Papie Rhodes (Sierra Leone),** Chairman; Mr. Wolfgang Stöckl (Germany),* Vice-Chairman; Mr. Daasebre Oti Boateng (Ghana),** Mr. Fatih Bouayad-Agha (Algeria),*** Mr. Shamsher M. Chowdhury (Bangladesh),*** Mr. Minoru Endo (Japan),* Mr. Guillermo Enrique González (Argentina),** Mr. Vladimir Morozov (Russian Federation),*** Ms. Lucretia Myers (United States of America),* Mr. Gilberto Paranhos Velloso (Brazil),* Ms. Anita Szlack (Canada),** Mr. Gian Luigi Valenza (Italy),* Mr. Wang Xiaochu (China),*** Mr. Eugeniusz Wyzner (Poland)** and Mr. El Hassane Zahid (Morocco).***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2009.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2010.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2012.

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Stöckl, Mr. Endo, Ms. Myers, Mr. Paranhos Velloso and Mr. Valenza.

Furthermore, as the term of office of the current Vice-Chairman will also expire on 31 December 2009, in accordance with article 2 of the statute of the Commission, it will be necessary for the General Assembly to designate a Vice-Chairman at its sixty-fourth session.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/64/105.

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 105 (c))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/63/104 and A/C.5/63/7
Summary record	A/C.5/63/SR.16
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/63/531
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.56
Decision	63/410

(f) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences

The Committee on Conferences, established in 1974 by the General Assembly (resolution 3351 (XXIX)), was retained by the Assembly at its forty-third session as a permanent subsidiary organ. The Committee's functions and composition are set out in resolution 43/222 B.

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly took note of the appointment by its President of seven members of the Committee on Conferences for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2009 (decisions 63/405 A and B). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 21 States:

Argentina,** Austria,** Belarus,* China,** Congo,*** France,*** Germany,* Grenada,* Honduras,* Japan,** Kenya,** Malaysia,*** Mexico,*** Mozambique,*** Nigeria,* Philippines,*** Russian Federation,*** Senegal,* Syrian Arab Republic,* Tunisia ** and United States of America. **

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2009.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2010.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2011.

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Belarus, Germany, Grenada, Honduras, Nigeria, Senegal and Syrian Arab Republic. As stipulated in paragraph 3 of resolution 43/222 B, retiring members of the Committee are eligible for reappointment.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/64/107.

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 105 (g))

Note by the Secretary-General	A/63/107
Plenary meetings	A/63/PV.32 and 75
Decisions	63/405 A and B

(g) Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly approved the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, consisting of not more than 11 members (resolution 31/192).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in August 2004, the General Assembly appointed one member to the Joint Inspection Unit for a five-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2005 and ending on 31 December 2009 (decision 58/422).

At its resumed fifty-ninth session, in April 2005, the General Assembly appointed a member to the Joint Inspection Unit for a term of office beginning on 28 April 2005 and expiring on 31 December 2008, as a result of the resignation of a member (decision 59/416 A). At the same session, in August 2005, the Assembly appointed four members to the Unit for a five-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2006 and expiring on 31 December 2010 (decision 59/416 B).

At its sixty-first session, under the item entitled "Joint Inspection Unit", the General Assembly decided that, beginning on 1 January 2008, the President of the General Assembly, when drawing up a list of countries that would be requested to propose candidates, would invite Member States also to submit the names of the countries and their respective candidates simultaneously (resolution 61/238, sect. II).

At its resumed sixty-first session, in July 2007, the General Assembly appointed five members to the Unit for a five-year term beginning on 1 January 2008 and ending on 31 December 2012 (decision 61/421).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly appointed Mr. Enrique Román-Morey for a term of office beginning on 1 January 2008 and expiring on 31 December 2012 (decision 62/402).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly, by its decision 63/416, reappointed Mr. Tadanori Inomata as a member of the Joint Inspection Unit for a term of office beginning on 1 January 2010 and expiring on 31 December 2014 (see A/63/667).

At present, the Joint Inspection Unit is composed of the following 11 members:

Mr. Gérard Biraud (France),* Mr. Nikolay V. Chulkov (Russian Federation),** Mr. Papa Louis Fall (Senegal),* Mr. Even Francisco Fontaine Ortiz (Cuba),** Mr. Tadanori Inomata (Japan),*** Mr. Mohamed Mounir-Zahran (Egypt),** Mr. István Posta (Hungary),* Mr. Enrique Román-Morey (Peru),** Mr. Cihan Terzi (Turkey),* Ms. Deborah Wynes (United States of America)** and Mr. Zhang Yishan (China).**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2010.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2012.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2014.

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancy that will arise upon the expiry of the term of office of four inspectors: Mr. Biraud, Mr. Fall, Mr. Posta and Mr. Terzi on 31 December 2010.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/64/106.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 114 (h))

Note by the President of the General Assembly	A/62/549
Note by the Secretary-General	A/62/174
Plenary meetings	A/62/PV.22 and 62
Decision	62/402

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 107 (h))

Note by the Secretary-General	A/63/108
Note by the President of the General Assembly	A/63/667
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.75
Decision	63/416

(h) Appointment of the members of the Consultative Committee of the United Nations Development Fund for Women

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly requested the President of the Assembly to select, with due regard to regional distribution, in the first instance for a period of three years, five Member States, each of which should appoint a representative to serve on the Consultative Committee on the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women (resolution 31/133).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly, in establishing the United Nations Development Fund for Women as a separate and identifiable entity in autonomous association with UNDP, resolved that the President of the Assembly should designate, with due regard for the financing of the Fund from voluntary contributions and to equitable geographical distribution, five Member States to serve on the Consultative Committee for a period of three years, on the understanding that each State member of the Committee should designate a person with relevant expertise and experience in development cooperation activities, including those benefiting women, to serve on the Committee (resolution 39/125, annex).

At its sixty-second session, mindful of the need to maintain the institutional memory of the Consultative Committee and taking note of the resignation of two of its members, the General Assembly decided that the two new members of the Committee would be granted a full term of three years beginning on 1 January 2008 and ending on 31 December 2010; that the remaining three members of the Committee would continue to serve their three-year terms ending on 31 December 2009; and that the future designation of members of the Committee would follow the pattern decided upon above (decision 62/521).

At its sixty-fourth session, the President of the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of the three Committee members on 31 December 2009.

The composition of the Consultative Committee can be found in decision 62/414.

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 114 (j))

Summary record	A/C.3/62/SR.21
Report of the Third Committee	A/62/433 (Part I)
Plenary meetings	A/62/PV.62 and 78
Decisions	62/414 and 62/521

(i) Appointment of the Under-Secretary-General for Internal Oversight Services

At its forty-eighth session, in 1994, the General Assembly decided to establish an Office of Internal Oversight Services under the authority of the Secretary-General, the head of which would be at the rank of Under-Secretary-General (resolution 48/218 B).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly approved the appointment by the Secretary-General of Ms. Inga-Britt Ahlenius as Under-Secretary-General for Internal Oversight Services for one fixed term of five years, beginning on 15 July 2005 and ending on 14 July 2010 (decision 59/418).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 17 (i))

Note by the Secretary-General	A/59/109 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.95
Decision	59/418

112. Admission of new Members to the United Nations

The question of the admission of new Members to the United Nations is governed, inter alia, by Article 4 of the Charter, rules 58 to 60 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and rules 134 to 138 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly. In accordance with Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Charter, the admission of new Members is effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, a two-thirds majority is required for the admission of new Members.

As of 15 June 2009, no documents had been circulated under this item.

A list of the Member States, which now number 192, appears in annex VI, with an indication of the date on which they were admitted to membership in the United Nations.

113. Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit

At its fifty-third session, in 1998, the General Assembly decided to designate its fifty-fifth session "The Millennium Assembly of the United Nations" and decided to convene as part of that Assembly a Millennium Summit of the United Nations for a limited number of days (resolution 53/202).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Millennium Declaration (resolution 55/2).

The item entitled "Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit" was included in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly at the request of Algeria, Finland, Namibia, Poland, Singapore and Venezuela (A/55/235).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-seventh to sixty-second sessions (resolutions 57/144, 57/145, 58/3, 58/16, 58/291, 59/27, 59/57, 59/145, 59/291, 59/314, 60/265, 60/283, 61/244 to 61/246, 62/275, 62/277 and 62/278 and decision 61/562).

At its 60th session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to report on progress made in the implementation of the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit in the framework of the comprehensive report

on the follow-up to the Millennium Declaration and the 2005 World Summit Outcome (resolution 60/265).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/265), A/64/87-E/2009/89. See item 49.

United Nations Comprehensive Strategy on Assistance and Support to Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by United Nations Staff and Related Personnel

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Comprehensive Strategy on Assistance and Support to Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by United Nations Staff and Related Personnel; decided to examine, in two years, progress made in the implementation of the Strategy under the agenda item entitled "Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit"; and requested the Secretary-General to implement the Strategy and to submit a detailed report in that regard to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session, including lessons learned, best practices and recommendations (resolution 62/214).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/214).

Promoting development through the reduction and prevention of armed violence

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the interrelation between armed violence and development and, in close consultation with the relevant agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, and with the three United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament, to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session (resolution 63/23).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/23).

Legal empowerment of the poor and eradication of poverty

At the same session, the General Assembly took note of the final report of the Commission on Legal Empowerment of the Poor, entitled "Making the Law Work for Everyone"; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session on the legal empowerment of the poor, under the item entitled "Eradication of poverty and other development issues", taking into account national experiences in that regard (resolution 63/142).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/142). See item 58.

Agriculture development and food security

Also at its 63rd session, the General Assembly, emphasizing that the United Nations could play an effective role in building a global consensus in addressing agriculture development and food security, requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session a report on national, regional and international efforts within the context of the resolution, under the item entitled "Agriculture development and food security", in close cooperation and coordination with United Nations relevant bodies and organizations (resolution 63/235).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/235). See item 61.

Climate change and its possible security implications

At the same session, the General Assembly invited the relevant organs of the United Nations to intensify their efforts in considering and addressing climate change, including its possible security implications; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session on the possible security implications of climate change, based on the views of the Member States and relevant regional and international organizations (resolution 63/281).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/281).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda items 46 and 120)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/60/883 and Add.1 and 2
Draft resolution	A/60/L.59
Plenary meetings	A/60/PV.92 and 93
Resolution	60/265

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 116)

Report of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Assistance and Support to Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (A/62/595)

Plenary meeting	A/62/PV.79
Resolution	62/214

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 107)

Draft resolutions	A/63/L.8/Rev.1 and Add.1, A/63/L.25/Rev.1 and Add.1, A/63/L.27 and Add.1 and A/63/L.64 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/63/PV.51, 68 (joint debate with items 44 and 112), 69, 73 and 85
Resolutions	63/23, 63/142, 63/235 and 63/281

114. The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy was adopted by the General Assembly on 8 September 2006 (resolution 60/288). The Strategy — in the form of a resolution and an annexed Plan of Action — marks the first time that all Member States have agreed to a common strategic approach to fight terrorism. In the Strategy, Member States send a clear message that terrorism is unacceptable in all its forms and manifestations, and resolve to take practical steps individually and collectively to prevent and combat terrorism. Those practical steps include a wide array of measures to address conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, prevent and combat terrorist activities and build State capacity to fight terrorism and strengthen the role of the United Nations in that regard, all while ensuring the respect of human rights. Overall the adoption of the Strategy fulfils the commitment made by world leaders at the World Summit in September 2005.

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly decided, inter alia, to invite the Secretary-General to contribute to the future deliberations of the General Assembly on the review of the implementation and updating of the Strategy (resolution 60/288).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly urged the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-fourth session a report on progress made in the implementation of the Strategy, which could contain suggestions for its future implementation by the United Nations system, as well as in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 62/272).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 62/272).

References for the sixty-second session (agenda item 118)

Draft resolution	A/62/L.48
Plenary meetings	A/62/PV.117-120
Resolution	62/272

115. Follow-up to the commemoration of the two-hundredth anniversary of the abolition of the transatlantic slave trade

This item was included in the agenda of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly, in 2006, at the request of Saint Lucia (A/61/233).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly decided to designate 25 March as an annual International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade, beginning in 2008, and requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to establish a programme of educational outreach on the subject (resolution 62/122).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly welcomed the initiative of the States members of the Caribbean Community to erect at United Nations Headquarters a permanent memorial in acknowledgement of the tragedy; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session on continued action to implement the programme of educational outreach, including action by Member States (resolution 63/5).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 63/5).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 108)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/63/213
Draft resolution	A/63/L.5 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.29
Resolution	63/5

116. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of Cyprus (A/37/245).

At its thirty-seventh to sixty-third sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 37/457, 38/459, 39/465, 40/470, 41/470, 42/402, 43/421, 44/458, 45/454, 46/444, 47/466, 48/438, 49/474, 50/457, 51/435, 52/433, 53/428, 54/427, 55/433, 56/452, 57/521, 58/513, 59/509, 60/510, 61/508, 62/520 and 63/507).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 109)

Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.32
Decision	63/507

123. Global health and foreign policy

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly discussed the question of foreign policy and global health under agenda item 44, entitled "Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields". The Assembly recognized the close relationship between foreign policy and global health and their interdependence; requested the Secretary-General, in close collaboration with the Director-General of the World Health Organization, and in consultation with Member States, to submit to it at its sixty-fourth session a comprehensive report, with recommendations, on challenges, activities and initiatives related to foreign policy and global health, taking into account the outcome of the annual ministerial review to be held by the Economic and Social Council in 2009; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fourth session an item entitled "Global health and foreign policy" (resolution 63/33).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the World Health Organization (resolution 63/33).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 44)

Draft resolution	A/63/L.28 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/63/PV.51 and 60
Resolution	63/33

159. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country

The Committee on Relations with the Host Country was established by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session, in 1971 (resolution 2819 (XXVI)). The Committee is currently composed of the following 19 Member States: Bulgaria, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, France, Honduras, Hungary, Iraq, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Russian Federation, Senegal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

At its sixty-third section, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations and conclusions of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country contained in paragraph 51 of its report; requested the host country to consider removing the remaining travel restrictions imposed by it on staff of certain missions and staff members of the Secretariat of certain nationalities; and requested the Secretary-General to remain actively engaged in all aspects of the relations of the United Nations with the host country (resolution 63/130).

Document: Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country: Supplement No. 26 (A/64/26).

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 150)

Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country: Supplement No. 26 (A/63/26)

Summary record	A/C.6/63/SR.26
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/63/452
Plenary meeting	A/63/PV.67
Resolution	63/130

Annexes*

Annex I

Presidents of the General Assembly

	Year	Name	Country
Regular sessions			
First	1946	Mr. Paul-Henri Spaak	Belgium
Second	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
Third	1948[a]	Mr. H. V. Evatt	Australia
Fourth	1949	Mr. Carlos P. Romulo	Philippines
Fifth	1950[a]	Mr. Nasrollah Entezam	Iran
Sixth	1951[a]	Mr. Luis Padilla Nervo	Mexico
Seventh	1952[a]	Mr. Lester B. Pearson	Canada
Eighth	1953[a]	Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit	India
Ninth	1954	Mr. Eelco N. van Kleffens	Netherlands
Tenth	1955	Mr. José Maza	Chile
Eleventh	1956[a]	Prince Wan Waithayakon	Thailand
Twelfth	1957	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Thirteenth	1958[a]	Mr. Charles Malik	Lebanon
Fourteenth	1959	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fifteenth	1960[a]	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Sixteenth	1961[a]	Mr. Mongi Slim	Tunisia
Seventeenth	1962	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Eighteenth	1963	Mr. Carlos Sosa Rodríguez	Venezuela
Nineteenth	1964[a]	Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey	Ghana
Twentieth	1965	Mr. Amintore Fanfani	Italy
Twenty-first	1966	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Twenty-second	1967[a]	Mr. Corneliu Manescu	Romania
Twenty-third	1968	Mr. Emilio Arenales Catalán	Guatemala
Twenty-fourth	1969	Miss Angie E. Brooks	Liberia
Twenty-fifth	1970	Mr. Edvard Hambro	Norway
Twenty-sixth	1971	Mr. Adam Malik	Indonesia
Twenty-seventh	1972	Mr. Stanisław Trepczyński	Poland
Twenty-eighth	1973[a]	Mr. Leopoldo Benites	Ecuador
Twenty-ninth	1974[a]	Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika	Algeria
Thirtieth	1975	Mr. Gaston Thorn	Luxembourg
Thirty-first	1976[a]	Mr. H. S. Amerasinghe	Sri Lanka
Thirty-second	1977	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Thirty-third	1978[b]	Mr. Indalecio Liévano	Colombia

* The annexes are also available on the General Assembly web page at www.un.org/ga.

[a] The session ended during the following year.

[b] Since the thirty-third session, the session has ended during the following year.

	Year	Name	Country
Regular sessions (continued)			
Thirty-fourth	1979	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Thirty-fifth	1980	Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar	Federal Republic of Germany
Thirty-sixth	1981	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Thirty-seventh	1982	Mr. Imre Hollai	Hungary
Thirty-eighth	1983	Mr. Jorge E. Illueca	Panama
Thirty-ninth	1984	Mr. Paul J. F. Lusaka	Zambia
Fortieth	1985	Mr. Jaime de Piniés	Spain
Forty-first	1986	Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury	Bangladesh
Forty-second	1987	Mr. Peter Florin	German Democratic Republic
Forty-third	1988	Mr. Dante Caputo	Argentina
Forty-fourth	1989	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Forty-fifth	1990	Mr. Guido de Marco	Malta
Forty-sixth	1991	Mr. Samir Shihabi	Saudi Arabia
Forty-seventh	1992	Mr. Stoyan Ganev	Bulgaria
Forty-eighth	1993	Mr. Samuel Insanally	Guyana
Forty-ninth	1994	Mr. Amara Essy	Côte d'Ivoire
Fiftieth	1995	Mr. Diogo Freitas do Amaral	Portugal
Fifty-first	1996	Mr. Razali Ismail	Malaysia
Fifty-second	1997	Mr. Hennadiy Udovenko	Ukraine
Fifty-third	1998	Mr. Didier Opertti Badan	Uruguay
Fifty-fourth	1999	Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab	Namibia
Fifty-fifth	2000	Mr. Harri Holkeri	Finland
Fifty-sixth	2001	Mr. Han Seung-soo	Republic of Korea
Fifty-seventh	2002	Mr. Jan Kavan	Czech Republic
Fifty-eighth	2003	Mr. Julian Hunte	Saint Lucia
Fifty-ninth	2004	Mr. Jean Ping	Gabon
Sixtieth	2005	Mr. Jan Eliasson	Sweden
Sixty-first	2006	Ms. Haya Rashed Al-Khalifa	Bahrain
Sixty-second	2007	Mr. Srgjan Kerim	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Sixty-third	2008	Mr. Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann	Nicaragua
Special sessions			
First	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
Second	1948	Mr. José Arce	Argentina
Third	1961	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Fourth	1963	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Fifth	1967	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Sixth	1974	Mr. Leopoldo Benites	Ecuador
Seventh	1975	Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika	Algeria
Eighth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia

	Year	Name	Country
Special sessions (continued)			
Ninth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Tenth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Eleventh	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Twelfth	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Thirteenth	1986	Mr. Jaime de Piniés	Spain
Fourteenth	1986	Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury	Bangladesh
Fifteenth	1988	Mr. Peter Florin	German Democratic Republic
Sixteenth	1989	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Seventeenth	1990	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Eighteenth	1990	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Nineteenth	1997	Mr. Razali Ismail	Malaysia
Twentieth	1998	Mr. Hennadiy Udovenko	Ukraine
Twenty-first	1999	Mr. Didier Opertti Badan	Uruguay
Twenty-second	1999	Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab	Namibia
Twenty-third	2000	Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab	Namibia
Twenty-fourth	2000	Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab	Namibia
Twenty-fifth	2001	Mr. Harri Holkeri	Finland
Twenty-sixth	2001	Mr. Harri Holkeri	Finland
Twenty-seventh	2002	Mr. Han Seung-soo	Republic of Korea
Twenty-eighth	2005	Mr. Jean Ping	Gabon
Emergency special sessions			
First	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
Second	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
Third	1958	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Fourth	1960	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fifth	1967	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Sixth	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Seventh	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Eighth	1981	Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar	Federal Republic of Germany
Ninth	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Tenth	1997	Mr. Razali Ismail	Malaysia
	1997	Mr. Hennadiy Udovenko	Ukraine
	1998	Mr. Hennadiy Udovenko	Ukraine
	1999	Mr. Didier Opertti Badan	Uruguay
	2000	Mr. Harri Holkeri	Finland
	2001	Mr. Han Seung-soo	Republic of Korea
	2002	Mr. Han Seung-soo	Republic of Korea
	2002	Mr. Han Seung-soo	Republic of Korea
	2003	Mr. Julian Hunte	Saint Lucia
	2004	Mr. Julian Hunte	Saint Lucia
	2006	Ms. Haya Rashed Al-Khalifa	Bahrain
	2006	Ms. Haya Rashed Al-Khalifa	Bahrain
	2009	Mr. Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann	Nicaragua

Annex II

Officers of the Main Committees

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
A. First Committee			
Twentieth	Mr. Károly Csatorday (Hungary)	Mr. Leopoldo Benites (Ecuador)	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)
Twenty-first	Mr. Leopoldo Benites (Ecuador)	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Twenty-second	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. C. Torsten W. Orn (Sweden)
Twenty-third	Mr. Piero Vinci (Italy)	Mr. Reynaldo Galindo Pohl (El Salvador)	Mr. Maxime Léopold Zollner (Benin)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Agha Shahi (Pakistan)	Mr. Alhaji S. D. Kolo (Nigeria)	Mr. Lloyd Barnett (Jamaica)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Andrés Aguilar (Venezuela)	Mr. Abdulrahim A. Farah (Somalia)	Mr. Zdenek Cernik (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Milko Tarabanov (Bulgaria)	Mr. Radha Krishna Ramphul (Mauritius)	Mr. Giovanni Migliuolo (Italy)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Radha Krishna Ramphul (Mauritius)	Mr. Abdullah Y. Bishara (Kuwait) Mr. Ion Datcu (Romania)	Mr. Gustavo Santiso Gálvez (Guatemala)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Otto Borch (Denmark)	Mr. Hayat Mehdi (Pakistan) Mr. Blaise Rabetafika (Madagascar)	Mr. Alvaro de Soto (Peru)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Carlos Ortiz de Rozas (Argentina)	Mr. Bernhard Neugebauer (German Democratic Republic) Mr. Mir Abdul Wahab Siddiq (Afghanistan)	Mr. António da Costa Lobo (Portugal)
Thirtieth	Mr. Edouard Ghorra (Lebanon)	Mr. Patrice Mikanagu (Burundi) Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Horacio Arteaga Acosta (Venezuela)
Thirty-first	Mr. Henryk Jaroszek (Poland)	Mr. Frank Edmund Boaten (Ghana) Mr. António da Costa Lobo (Portugal)	Mr. Kedar Bhakta Shrestha (Nepal)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-second	Mr. Frank Edmund Boaten (Ghana)	Mr. Imre Hollai (Hungary) Mr. Ilkka Olavi Pastinen (Finland)	Mr. Francisco Correa (Mexico)
Thirty-third	Mr. Ilkka Olavi Pastinen (Finland)	Mr. Boubker Cherkaoui (Morocco) Mr. Hugo V. Palma (Peru)	Mr. Miodrag Mihajlovic (Yugoslavia)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Davidson L. Hepburn (Bahamas)	Mr. Awad S. Burwin (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) Mr. Yuri N. Kuchubey (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Ernst Sucharipa (Austria)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Niaz A. Naik (Pakistan)	Mr. Aidan Mulloy (Ireland) Mr. Ferdinand Léopold Oyono (Cameroon)	Mr. Ronald L. Kensmil (Suriname)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Ignac Golob (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Mario Carías (Honduras) Mr. Alejandro D. Yango (Philippines)	Mr. Alemayehu Makonnen (Ethiopia)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. James Victor Gbeho (Ghana)	Mr. J. C. Carasales (Argentina) Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Luvsangiin Erdenechuluun (Mongolia)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Elfaki Abdalla Elfaki (Sudan) Mr. Gheorghe Tinca (Romania)	Mr. Humberto Y. Goyén Alvez (Uruguay)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Celso A. de Souza e Silva (Brazil)	Mr. Milous Vejvoda (Czechoslovakia) Mr. Henning Wegener (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Ngaré Kessely (Chad)
Fortieth	Mr. Ali Alatas (Indonesia)	Mr. Carlos Lechuga Hevia (Cuba) Mr. Bagbeni Adeito Nzengeya (Zaire)	Mr. Yannis Souliotis (Greece)
Forty-first	Mr. Siegfried Zachmann (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Morihisa Aoki (Japan) Mr. Douglas James Roche (Canada)	Mr. Doulaye Corentin Ki (Burkina Faso)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-second	Mr. Bagbeni Adeito Nzengeya (Zaire)	Mr. Carlos José Gutiérrez (Costa Rica) Mr. Ali Maher Nashashibi (Jordan)	Mr. Kasimierz Tomaszweski (Poland)
Forty-third	Mr. Douglas James Roche (Canada)	Mr. Luvsandorjiin Bayart (Mongolia) Mr. Victor G. Batiouk (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Virgilio A. Reyes (Philippines)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Adolfo R. Taylhardat (Venezuela)	Mr. Mohamed Nabil Fahmy (Egypt) Mr. Hassan Mashhadi Ghahvechi (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Dimitrios Platis (Greece)
Forty-fifth	Mr. Jai Pratap Rana (Nepal)	Mr. Ronald S. Morris (Australia) Mr. Sergei N. Martynov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Latévi Modem Lawson-Betum (Togo)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Robert Mroziewicz (Poland)	Mr. Sedrey A. Ordonez (Philippines) Mr. Ahmed Nazif Alpman (Turkey)	Mr. Pablo Emilio Sader (Uruguay)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Nabil A. Elaraby (Egypt)	Mr. Pasi Patokallio (Finland) Mr. Dae Won Suh (Republic of Korea)	Mr. Jerzy Zaleski (Poland)
Forty-eighth	Mr. Adolf Ritter von Wagner (Germany)	Mr. Behrouz Moradi (Islamic Republic of Iran) Mr. Javier Ponce (Ecuador)	Mr. Macaire Kabore (Burkina Faso)
Forty-ninth	Mr. Luis Valencia-Rodríguez (Ecuador)	Mr. Thomas Stelzer (Austria) Mr. Yoshitomo Tanaka (Japan)	Mr. Peter Goosen (South Africa)
Fiftieth	Mr. Luvsangiin Erdenechuluun (Mongolia)	Mr. Wolfgang Hoffman (Germany) Mr. Antonio de Icaza (Mexico)	Mr. Rajab Sukayri (Jordan)
Fifty-first	Mr. Alyaksandr Sychou (Belarus)	Mr. Andelfo J. Garcia (Colombia) Mr. André Mernier (Belgium)	Mr. Parfait-Serge Onanga-Anyanga (Gabon)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fifty-second	Mr. Mothusi D. C. Nkgowe (Botswana)	Mr. Alejandro Verdier (Argentina)	Mr. Miloš Koterec (Slovakia)
		Mr. Sudjadnan Parnohadiningrat (Indonesia)	
Fifty-third	Mr. André Mernier (Belgium)	Ms. Akmaral Kh. Arystanbekova (Kazakhstan)	Mr. Montaz M. Zahran (Egypt)
		Mr. Raimundo González (Chile)	
		Mr. Aleg Laptsenak (Belarus)	
Fifty-fourth	Mr. Raimundo González (Chile)	Mr. Tarig Ali Bakhit (Sudan)	Mr. Carlos D. Sorreta (Philippines)
		Mr. Kestutis Sadauskas (Lithuania)	
		Mr. Gunther Siebert (Germany)	
Fifty-fifth	U Mya Than (Myanmar)	Mr. Alberto Guani (Uruguay)	Mr. Rastislav Gabriel (Slovakia)
		Mr. Abdelkader Mesdoua (Algeria)	
		Ms. Petra Scheebauer (Austria)	
Fifty-sixth	Mr. André Erdös (Hungary)	Mr. Milos Alcalay (Venezuela)	Mr. Sylvester Rowe (Sierra Leone)
		Mr. Stéphane De Loecker (Belgium)	
		Mr. Lee Kie-cheon (Republic of Korea)	
Fifty-seventh	Mr. Matia Mulumba Semakula Kiwanuka (Uganda)	Mr. José Nicolás Rivas (Colombia)	Mr. Mehmet Samsar (Turkey)
		Mr. Jamal Al-Bader (Qatar)	
		Mr. Razvan Rusu (Romania)	
Fifty-eighth	Mr. Jarmo Sareva (Finland)	Mr. Anouar Ben Youssef (Tunisia)	Mr. Miguel Carbo (Ecuador)
		Mr. Suriya Chindawongse (Thailand)	
		Mr. Ionut Suseanu (Romania)	

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fifty-ninth	Mr. Luis Alfonso de Alba (Mexico)	Ms. Dziunik Aghajanian (Armenia) Mr. Alon Bar (Israel) Mr. Sylvester Ekundayo Rowe (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Mohamed Ali Saleh Alnajar (Yemen)
Sixtieth	Mr. Choi Young-jin (Republic of Korea)	Mr. Lofti Bouchaara (Morocco) Mrs. Gabriela Martinic (Argentina) Mr. Detlev Wolter (Germany)	Ms. Elvina Jusufaj (Albania)
Sixty-first	Mrs. Mona Juul (Norway)	Mr. Bostjan Malovrh (Slovenia) Mr. Federico Perazza (Uruguay) Mr. Andy Rachmianto (Indonesia)	Mr. Abdelhamid Gharbi (Tunisia)
Sixty-second	Mr. Paul Badji (Senegal)	Mr. Bassam Darwish (Syrian Arab Republic) Mr. Roman Hunger (Switzerland) Mr. Ricardo Morote (Peru)	Mr. Dainius Baublys (Lithuania)
Sixty-third	Mr. Marco Antonio Suazo (Honduras)	Mr. Miguel Graça (Portugal) Mr. Ivan Mutavdžić (Croatia) Mr. Martin Zvachula (Federated States of Micronesia)	Mr. Coly Seck (Senegal)

B. Special Political Committee[a]

Twentieth	Mr. Carlet R. Auguste (Haiti)	Mr. José D. Inglés (Philippines)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)
Twenty-first	Mr. Max Jakobson (Finland)	Mr. Privado G. Jimenez (Philippines)	Mr. Carlos A. Goñi Demarchi (Argentina)
Twenty-second	Mr. Humberto López Villamil (Honduras)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)	Mr. Abdullah Kamil (Indonesia)

[a] In accordance with General Assembly resolution 47/233 of 17 August 1993, the Special Political Committee and the Fourth Committee became the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee).

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Twenty-third	Mr. Abdulrahim Abby Farah (Somalia)	Mr. Abdul Samad Ghaus (Afghanistan)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Eugeniusz Kulaga (Poland)	Mr. Alessandro Farace (Italy)	Mr. Lamech E. Akong'o (Uganda)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Abdul Samad Ghaus (Afghanistan)	Mr. Luis Hierro Gambardella (Uruguay)	Mr. Mohamed Mahjoubi (Morocco)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Cornelius C. Cremin (Ireland)	Mr. V. S. Smirnov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Parviz Mohajer (Iran)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Hady Touré (Guinea)	Mr. Julio César Carasales (Argentina) Mr. Wissam Zahawie (Iraq)	Mr. Omer Ersan Akbel (Turkey)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Károly Szarka (Hungary)	Mr. K. B. Singh (Nepal) Mr. Ladislaw Smid (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Massimo Castaldo (Italy)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Per Lind (Sweden)	Mr. Gueorgui Ghelev (Bulgaria) Mr. José Luis Martínez (Venezuela)	Mr. Hassan Abduldjalil (Indonesia)
Thirtieth	Mr. Roberto Martínez Ordóñez (Honduras)	Mr. Abdirizak Haji Hussein (Somalia) Mr. Erik Tellman (Norway)	Mr. Guenter Mauersberger (German Democratic Republic)
Thirty-first	Mr. Mooki V. Molapo (Lesotho)	Mr. John Gregoriades (Greece) Mr. Zakaria Sibahi (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Percy Haynes (Guyana)
Thirty-second	Mr. Bernhard Neugebauer (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Donald G. Blackman (Barbados) Mr. K. B. Shahi (Nepal)	Miss Ruth L. Dobson (Australia)
Thirty-third	Mr. Rodolfo E. Piza Escalante (Costa Rica)	Mr. Abdel-Magied A. Hassan (Sudan) Mr. Gustav Ortner (Austria)	Mr. Abduldayem M. Mubarez (Yemen)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Hammoud El-Choufi (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Gustavo E. Figueroa (Argentina) Mr. Winston A. Tubman (Liberia)	Mr. Paul Cotton (New Zealand)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Leonardo Mathias (Portugal)	Mrs. Biyemi Kekeh (Togo) Mr. Abduldayem M. Mubarez (Yemen)	Mr. Heli Peláez (Peru)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Nathan Irumba (Uganda)	Mrs. Eva Nowotny (Austria) Mr. Michael E. Sherifis (Cyprus)	Mr. Zahary Radoukov (Bulgaria)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Abduldayem M. Mubarez (Yemen)	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania) Mr. Ernesto Rodriguez Medina (Colombia)	Mr. Faruk Logoglu (Turkey)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Ernesto Rodriguez Medina (Colombia)	Mr. Feodor Starcevic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Edouard Lingani (Burkina Faso)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Alpha I. Diallo (Guinea)	Mr. Hussain Bin Ali Bin Abdullatif (Oman) Mr. Giovanni Jannuzzi (Italy)	Mr. Jorge E. Chen Carpenter (Mexico)
Fortieth	Mr. Keijo Korhonen (Finland)	Mr. Jaroslav César (Czechoslovakia) Mr. Kwam Kouassi (Togo)	Mr. Raimundo González (Chile)
Forty-first	Mr. Kwam Kouassi (Togo)	Mr. Raimundo González (Chile) Mr. Mehmet Ali Irtemçelik (Turkey)	Mr. Rafiq Ahmed Khan (Bangladesh)
Forty-second	Mr. Hamad Abdelaziz Al-Kawari (Qatar)	Mr. Helmut Freudenschuss (Austria) Mr. Raimundo González (Chile)	Mr. Mpumelelo J. Hlophe (Swaziland)
Forty-third	Mr. Eugeniusz Noworyta (Poland)	Mr. Orobola Fasehun (Nigeria) Mr. Horacio Nogués Zubizarreta (Paraguay)	Mr. Jean Michel Veranneman de Watervliet (Belgium)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Guennadi I. Oudovenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Choo Siew Kioh (Malaysia) Mr. Charles S. Flemming (Saint Lucia)	Miss Nonet M. Dapul (Philippines)
Forty-fifth	Mr. Perezi Karukubiro-Kamunanwire (Uganda)	Mr. Abelardo Posso Serrano (Ecuador) Mr. Reynaldo O. Arcilla (Philippines)	Ms. Catherine von Heidenstam (Sweden)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-sixth	Mr. Nitya Pibulsonggram (Thailand)	Mr. Roland Schäfer (Germany)	Mr. Ehab Fawzy (Egypt)
		Dr. Zbigniew Maria Wlosowicz (Poland)	
Forty-seventh	Mr. Hamadi Khouini (Tunisia)	Mr. Moisés Fuentes-Ibáñez (Bolivia)	Mr. Yuriy Shevchenko (Ukraine)
		Mr. Abdullah Mohamed Alsaidi (Yemen)	

C. Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)[a]

Forty-eighth	Mr. Stanley Kalpagé (Sri Lanka)	Mr. Gheorghe Chirila (Romania)	Mr. Anuson Chinvanno (Thailand)
		Mr. Ngoni Francis Sengwe (Zimbabwe)	
Forty-ninth	Mr. Borys Hudyman (Ukraine)	Mr. Abelardo Moreno Fernández (Cuba)	Mr. Dieudonné Ndiaya (Gabon)
		Mr. Utula Utuoc Samana (Papua New Guinea)	
Fiftieth	Mr. Francis K. Muthaura (Kenya)	Mr. Niall Holohan (Ireland)	Mr. Allan Breier-Castro (Venezuela)
		Mr. Jalal Samadi (Islamic Republic of Iran)	
Fifty-first	Mr. Alounkéo Kittikhoun (Lao People's Democratic Republic)	Ms. Anastasia Carayanides (Australia)	Mr. El Walid Doudech (Tunisia)
		Ms. Sonia R. Leonce-Carryl (Saint Lucia)	
Fifty-second	Mr. Machivenyika Tobias Mapunanga (Zimbabwe)	Mr. Ravjaa Mounkhou (Mongolia)	Ms. Riita Resch (Finland)
		Mr. Petru Dumitriu (Romania)	
Fifty-third	Mr. Pablo Macedo (Mexico)	Mr. Ferden Çarikçi (Turkey)	Mr. Bernard Tanoh-Boutchoue (Côte d'Ivoire)
		Mr. Chun Hae-Jin (Republic of Korea)	
		Mr. Tomáš Hrbáç (Slovakia)	

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fifty-fourth	Mr. Sotirios Zackheos (Cyprus)	Mr. Yury Kazhura (Belarus) Mr. Carlos Morales (Spain) Mr. Matia Mulumba Semakula Kiwanuka (Uganda)	Mr. Gualberto Rodríguez San Martín (Bolivia)
Fifty-fifth	Mr. Matia Mulumba Semakula Kiwanuka (Uganda)	Ms. Jelena Grčić Polić (Croatia) Mr. Patrick Albert Lewis (Antigua and Barbuda) Mr. Julian Vassallo (Malta)	Mr. Shingo Miyamoto (Japan)
Fifty-sixth	Mr. Hasmy Agam (Malaysia)	Ms. Anna-Maija Korpi (Finland) Ms. Alexandrina Rusu (Romania) Mr. Cristián Streeter (Chile)	Mr. Graham Maitland (South Africa)
Fifty-seventh	Mr. Graham Maitland (South Africa)	Ms. Debra Price (Canada) Mr. Mansour Ayyad Sh. A. Al-Otaibi (Kuwait) Mrs. Margaret Hughes Ferrari (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)	Mr. Andrej Droba (Slovakia)
Fifty-eighth	Mr. Enrique Loedel (Uruguay)	Mr. Isaac Lamba (Malawi) Mr. Jasna Ognjanovac (Croatia) Mr. Ibrahim Assaf (Lebanon)	Mr. Damien Cole (Ireland)
Fifty-ninth	Mr. Kyaw Tint Swe (Myanmar)	Mr. Eduardo Calderón (Ecuador) Mr. Andrej Droba (Slovakia) Mr. Helfried Carl (Austria)	Mr. Kais Kabtani (Tunisia)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Sixtieth	Mr. Yashar Aliyev (Azerbaijan)	Ms. Amparo Anguiano Rodríguez (Mexico)	Mr. Muhammad Shahrul Nizzam Umar (Brunei Darussalam)
		Mr. Alexander Gerts (Netherlands)	
		Mr. Subhas Gujadhur (Mauritius)	
Sixty-first	Mr. Madhu Raman Acharya (Nepal)	Mr. Urban Andersson (Sweden)	Ms. Rana Salayeva (Azerbaijan)
		Ms. Mónica Bolaños Pérez (Guatemala)	
		Mr. Mahieddine Djeffal (Algeria)	
Sixty-second	Mr. Abdalmahmood Abdalhaleem Mohamad (Sudan)	Ms. Viktoriia Kuvshynnykova (Ukraine)	Mr. Reniery Valladares (Honduras)
		Mr. Hossein Maleki (Islamic Republic of Iran)	
		Mr. Alexandros Vidouris (Greece)	
Sixty-third	Mr. Jorge Argüello (Argentina)	Mr. Elmer G. Cato (Philippines)	Ms. Paula Parviainen (Finland)
		Mr. Alexandru Cujba (Republic of Moldova)	
		Mr. Amr Kamal Eldin Elsherbini (Egypt)	

D. Second Committee

Twentieth	Mr. P. A. Forthomme (Belgium)	Mr. Patricio Silva (Chile)	Mr. M. A. Ramaholimihaso (Madagascar)
Twenty-first	Mr. Moraiwid M. Tell (Jordan)	Mr. A. A. Boiko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Georg Reisch (Austria)
Twenty-second	Mr. Jorge P. Fernandini (Peru)	Mr. Ali Attiga (Libya)	Mr. I. S. Chadha (India)
Twenty-third	Mr. Richard M. Akwei (Ghana)	Mr. Jan Muzik (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Kjell K. Christiansen (Norway)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece)	Mr. Hooshang Amirmokri (Iran)	Mr. Mohamed Warsama (Somalia)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Walter Guevara Arze (Bolivia)	Mr. S. Edward Peal (Liberia)	Mr. Leandro Verceles (Philippines)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Narciso G. Reyes (Philippines)	Mr. Bernardo de Azevedo Brito (Brazil)	Mr. Salih Mohamed Osman (Sudan)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Bruce Rankin (Canada)	Mr. Mokhless M. Gobba (Egypt) Mr. János Pataki (Hungary)	Mr. Farouk Farhang (Afghanistan)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Zewde Gabre-Sellassie (Ethiopia)	Mr. Jan Arvesen (Norway) Mr. Luis González Arias (Paraguay)	Mr. Chusei Yamada (Japan)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Jihad Karam (Iraq)	Mr. Izzeldin Hamid (Sudan) Mr. Daniel Massonet (Belgium)	Mr. Luis Lascarro (Colombia)
Thirtieth	Mr. Olof Rydbeck (Sweden)	Mr. Mohamed Wafik Hosny (Egypt) Mr. Jaime Valdés (Bolivia)	Mr. Fazlul Karim (Bangladesh)
Thirty-first	Mr. Jaime Valdés (Bolivia)	Mr. Ion Goritza (Romania) Mr. Mohan Prased Lohani (Nepal)	Mr. Gerhard Pfanzelter (Austria)
Thirty-second	Mr. Peter Jankowitsch (Austria)	Mr. Angel María Oliveri López (Argentina) Mr. Umayya Salah Tukan (Jordan)	Mr. Ibrahim Suleiman Dharat (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
Thirty-third	Mr. Louis Kayanda Mwangaguhunga (Uganda)	Mr. Jeremy K. B. Kinsman (Canada) Mr. Siegfried Zachmann (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Theophilos Theophilou (Cyprus) Mr. Euripides Evriviades (Cyprus)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Costiu Murgescu (Romania)	Mr. Abul Ahsan (Bangladesh) Mr. José Luis Xifra (Spain)	Miss Paulina García Donoso (Ecuador)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Abdelhadi Sbihi (Morocco)	Mr. Jukka Valtasaari (Finland) Mr. Josue L. Villa (Philippines)	Mrs. Maureen Stephenson-Vernon (Jamaica)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Leandro I. Verceles (Philippines)	Mr. Gerben Ringnalda (Netherlands) Mr. Enrique G. ter Horst (Venezuela)	Mr. Ahmed Ould Sid'Ahmed (Mauritania)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-seventh	Mr. O. O. Fafowora (Nigeria)	Mr. Qazi Shaukat Fareed (Pakistan) Mr. George Papadatos (Greece)	Mr. Stoyan Bakalov (Bulgaria)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Peter Dietze (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Phillip H. Gibson (New Zealand) Mr. Fariq S. Ziada (Iraq)	Mr. Policarpo Arce-Rojas (Colombia)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Bryce Harland (New Zealand)	Mr. Enrique de la Torre (Argentina) Mr. Habib Kaabachi (Tunisia)	Mr. Ahmed Alawi Al-Haddad (Democratic Yemen)
Fortieth	Mr. Omer Y. Birido (Sudan)	Mr. Soemadi D. M. Brotodiningrat (Indonesia) Ms. Inga Eriksson (Sweden)	Mr. Jorge Lago Silva (Cuba)
Forty-first	Mr. Abdalla Saleh Al-Ashtal (Democratic Yemen)	Mr. Finn Jønck (Denmark) Mr. Oscar R. de Rojas (Venezuela)	Mr. Boris Goudima (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Forty-second	Mr. Guennadi I. Oudovenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Henricus Gajentaan (Netherlands) Mr. S. Mohamed Shabaan (Egypt)	Mr. Seyed M. Arastoo (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Forty-third	Mr. Hugo Navajas-Mogro (Bolivia)	Mr. Jose Fernandez (Philippines) Mr. Eloho E. Otobo (Nigeria)	Mr. Martin Walter (Czechoslovakia)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Ahmed Ghezal (Tunisia)	Mr. Badam-Ochiryn Doljintseren (Mongolia) Mr. David Payton (New Zealand)	Mrs. Martha Dueñas de Whist (Ecuador)
Forty-fifth	Mr. George Papadatos (Greece)	Mr. Ahmed Amaziane (Morocco) Mr. Carlos Gianelli (Uruguay)	Mr. Ryszard Rysinski (Poland)
Forty-sixth	Mr. John Burke (Ireland)	Mr. Ioan Barac (Romania) Mr. Bozorgmehr Ziaran (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Martin Rakotonaivo (Madagascar)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-seventh	Mr. Ramiro Piriz-Ballón (Uruguay)	Mr. Jose Lino B. Guerrero (Philippines)	Mr. Walter Balzan (Malta)
		Miss Maymouna Diop (Senegal)	
Forty-eighth	Mr. René Valéry Mongbe (Benin)	Mr. Leandro Arellano (Mexico)	Ms. Irene Freudenschuss-Reichl (Austria)
		Mr. Ryszard Rysinski (Poland)	
Forty-ninth	Mr. Sher Afgan Khan (Pakistan)	Mr. Arjan P. Hamburger (Netherlands)	Mr. Ahmed Yousif Mohamed (Sudan)
		Mr. Raiko S. Raichev (Bulgaria)	
Fiftieth	Mr. Goce Petreski (The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia)	Mr. Conor Murphy (Ireland)	Mr. Basheer F. Zoubi (Jordan)
		Mr. Max Stadthagen (Nicaragua)	
Fifty-first	Mr. Arjan P. Hamburger (Netherlands)	Mr. Mohammad Reza Hadji Karim Djabbary (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Ms. Silvia Cristina Corado-Cuevas (Guatemala)
		Mr. Kheireddine Ramoul (Algeria)	
Fifty-second	Mr. Oscar R. de Rojas (Venezuela)	Mr. Hans-Peter Glanzer (Austria)	Mr. Rae Kown Chung (Republic of Korea)
		Mr. Adel Abdellatif (Egypt)	
Fifty-third	Mr. Bagher Asadi (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Odyek Agona (Uganda)	Mr. Vladimir Gerus (Belarus)
		Mr. Burak Özügergin (Turkey)	
		Mr. David Allen Prendergast (Jamaica)	
Fifty-fourth	Mr. Roble Olhaye (Djibouti)	Mr. Giovanni Brauzzi (Italy)	Mr. Hussam-edin A'Ala (Syrian Arab Republic)
		Mr. Daúl Matute (Peru)	
		Mr. Alexandru Niculescu (Romania)	
Fifty-fifth	Mr. Alexandru Niculescu (Romania)	Ms. Anne Barrington (Ireland)	Mr. Ahmed Amaziane (Morocco)
		Mr. Mauricio Escanero (Mexico)	
		Mr. Navid Hanif (Pakistan)	

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fifty-sixth	Mr. Francisco Seixas da Costa (Portugal)	Mr. Garfield Barnwell (Guyana) Mr. Darmansjah Djumala (Indonesia) Mr. Mbayu Felix (Cameroon)	Ms. Jana Simonová (Czech Republic)
Fifty-seventh	Mr. Marco Antonio Suazo Fernandez (Honduras)	Mr. Bruno van der Pluijm (Belgium) Mr. Jan Kara (Czech Republic) Mr. Abdellah Benmellouk (Morocco)	Mr. Walid Al-Hadid (Jordan)
Fifty-eighth	Mr. Iftekhar Ahmed Chowdhury (Bangladesh)	Mrs. Ulrika Cronenberg-Mossberg (Sweden) Mr. Henri Stephan Raubenheimer (South Africa) Mrs. Irena Zubčević (Croatia)	Mr. José Alberto Briz Gutiérrez (Guatemala)
Fifty-ninth	Mr. Marco Balarezo (Peru)	Mrs. Ewa Anzorge (Poland) Mr. Antonio Bernardini (Italy) Mr. Majdi Ramadan (Lebanon)	Mr. Azanaw Tadesse Abreha (Ethiopia)
Sixtieth	Mr. Aminu Bashir Wali (Nigeria)	Mr. Selwin Charles Hart (Barbados) Mr. Juraj Koudelka (Czech Republic) Mr. Stefano Toscano (Switzerland)	Mr. Abdulmalik Motahar A. Alshabibi (Yemen)
Sixty-first	Mrs. Tiina Intelmann (Estonia)	Mr. Prayono Atiyanto (Indonesia) Mr. Aboubacar Sadikh Barry (Senegal) Mr. Benedicto Fonseca Filho (Brazil)	Ms. Vanessa Gomes (Portugal)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Sixty-second	Ms. Kirsti Lintonen (Finland)	Mr. Peter Alexander Le Roux (South Africa) Mr. Hassan Ali Saleh (Lebanon) Ms. Melanie Santizo-Sandoval (Guatemala)	Ms. Tamar Tchitanava (Georgia)
Sixty-third	Mrs. U. Joy Ogwu (Nigeria)	Mr. Martin Hoppe (Germany) Mr. Andrei Metelitsa (Belarus) Mr. Troy Torington (Guyana)	Mr. Awsan Al-Aud (Yemen)

E. Third Committee

Twentieth	Mr. Francisco Cuevas Cancino (Mexico)	Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco)	Mr. R. St. John MacDonald (Canada)
Twenty-first	Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco)	Mr. R. St. John MacDonald (Canada)	Mrs. Clara Ponce de León (Colombia)
Twenty-second	Mrs. Mara Radic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Erik Nettel (Austria)	Mr. A. A. Mohammed (Nigeria)
Twenty-third	Mr. Erik Nettel (Austria)	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania)	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)
Twenty-fourth	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania)	Mrs. Helvi Sipilä (Finland)	Mr. Ludek Handl (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-fifth	Miss Maria Groza (Romania)	Mrs. Emilia C. de Barish (Costa Rica)	Mrs. Eva Gunawardana (Belgium)
Twenty-sixth	Mrs. Helvi Sipilä (Finland)	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)	Mr. Amre Moussa (Egypt)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Carlos Giambruno (Uruguay)	Mrs. Erica Daes (Greece) Mr. Kofi Sekyiama (Ghana)	Mrs. Luvsandanzangiin Ider (Mongolia)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)	Mrs. Luz Bertrand de Bromley (Honduras) Mr. Amre Moussa (Egypt)	Mr. Aykut Berk (Turkey)
Twenty-ninth	Mrs. Aminata Marico (Mali)	Miss Graziella Dubra (Uruguay) Mr. Gholam Ali Sayar (Iran)	Mr. Dietrich von Kyaw (Federal Republic of Germany)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirtieth	Mr. Ladislav Smid (Czechoslovakia)	Mrs. Gwen Etondé Burnley (Cameroon) Mrs. Leticia R. Shahani (Philippines)	Mrs. Sekela Kaninda (Zaire)
Thirty-first	Mr. Dietrich von Kyaw (Federal Republic of Germany)	Miss Faika Farouk (Tunisia) Mr. Miguel Alfonso Martínez (Cuba)	Mr. Ibrahim Badawi (Egypt)
Thirty-second	Mrs. Lucille Mair (Jamaica)	Mrs. Luvsandanzangiin Ider (Mongolia) Mr. Eigil Pedersen (Denmark)	Mr. Fuad Mubarak Ali Al-Hinai (Oman)
Thirty-third	Mrs. Leticia R. Shahani (Philippines)	Mr. Chérif Bachir Djigo (Senegal) Mr. Anestis Papastefanou (Greece)	Miss Ana del Carmen Richter (Argentina)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Samir I. Sobhy (Egypt)	Mr. Jainendra Kumar Jain (India) Mrs. Claudia Restrepo de Reyes (Colombia)	Mr. Nikolai N. Komissarov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Ivan Garvalov (Bulgaria)	Mrs. Carmen Silva de Araña (Peru) Mr. Johan Nordenfelt (Sweden)	Miss Olajumoke Oladayo Obafemi (Nigeria)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Declan O'Donovan (Ireland)	Mr. Mario A. Esquivel Tobar (Costa Rica) Mrs. Dordana Masmoudi (Tunisia)	Mr. Naoharu Fuji (Japan)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Carlos Calero Rodrigues (Brazil)	Mr. Dharar Abdul Razzak Razzooqi (Kuwait) Mr. Willi Schlegel (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Karl Borchard (Federal Republic of Germany)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Saroj Chavanaviraj (Thailand)	Mr. Roderick L. Bell (Canada) Mrs. María A. Flórez (Cuba)	Mrs. Moussokoro Sangaré Kaba (Guinea)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Ali Abdi Madar (Somalia)	Mrs. Elsa Boccheciampe de Crovati (Venezuela) Mrs. Rosalinda V. Tirona (Philippines)	Mr. Grzegorz Polowczyk (Poland)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fortieth	Mr. Endre Zador (Hungary)	Mr. Alphons C. M. Hamer (Netherlands) Mr. Abdullah Zawawi Mohamed (Malaysia)	Mr. Paul Désiré Kaboré (Burkina Faso)
Forty-first	Mr. Alphons C. M. Hamer (Netherlands)	Miss Tatiana Bronsnakova (Czechoslovakia) Mr. James Mugume (Uganda)	Mr. Francis Eric Aguilar-Hecht (Guatemala)
Forty-second	Mr. Jorge E. Ritter (Panama)	Mr. Osman M. O. Dirar (Sudan) Mr. Paul E. Laberge (Canada)	Mrs. Ani Santoso (Indonesia)
Forty-third	Mr. Mohammad A. Abulhasan (Kuwait)	Mr. Carlos Jativa (Ecuador) Mr. Mohamed Noman Galal (Egypt)	Mr. Carles Casajuana (Spain)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Paul Désiré Kaboré (Burkina Faso)	Ms. A. Missouri Sherman-Peter (Bahamas) Mr. Stanislav Ogurtsov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Wilfried Grolig (Federal Republic of Germany)
Forty-fifth	Mr. Juan O. Somavía (Chile)	Ms. Jane C. Coombs (New Zealand) Ms. Chipo Zindoga (Zimbabwe)	Mr. Mario L. de Leon (Philippines)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Mohammad Hussain Al-Shaali (United Arab Emirates)	Mr. Rafael Angel Alfaro-Pineda (El Salvador) Mr. Alexander Slabý (Czechoslovakia)	Miss Rosemary Semafumu (Uganda)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Florian Krenkel (Austria)	Mr. András Dékány (Hungary) Mr. Momodou K. Jallow (Gambia)	Mr. Vitavas Srivihok (Thailand)
Forty-eighth	Mr. Eduard Kukan (Slovakia)	Ms. Noria Abdullah Ali Al-Hamami (Yemen) Mr. Barend C. A. F. van der Heijden (Netherlands)	Mrs. Rosa Carmina Recinos de Maldonado (Guatemala)
Forty-ninth	Mr. Kéba Birane Cissé (Senegal)	Mr. John D. Biggar (Ireland) Mr. Vitavas Srivihok (Thailand)	Mr. Nikolai N. Lepeshko (Belarus)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fiftieth	Mr. Ugyen Tshering (Bhutan)	Mrs. Julia Tavares de Álvarez (Dominican Republic)	Mr. Ahmed Yousif Mohamed (Sudan)
		Mr. Patrick John Rata (New Zealand)	
Fifty-first	Mrs. Patricia Espinosa (Mexico)	Mr. Mohammad Masood Khan (Pakistan)	Ms. Victoria Sandru (Romania)
		Mr. Fesseha Asghedom Tessema (Ethiopia)	
Fifty-second	Mr. Alessandro Busacca (Italy)	Mr. Choe Myong Nam (Democratic People's Republic of Korea)	Ms. Mónica Martínez (Ecuador)
		Mr. Karim Wissa (Egypt)	
Fifty-third	Mr. Ali Hachani (Tunisia)	Mr. Roger Stephen Ball (New Zealand)	Mr. Hassan Kassem Najem (Lebanon)
		Mr. Luis Carranza (Guatemala)	
		Ms. Victoria Sandru (Romania)	
Fifty-fourth	Mr. Vladimír Galuška (Czech Republic)	Ms. Kirsten Geelan (Denmark)	Mr. Naif Bin Bandar Al-Sudairy (Saudi Arabia)
		Ms. Mónica Martínez (Ecuador)	
		Ms. Amina Mesdoua (Algeria)	
Fifty-fifth	Mrs. Yvonne Gittens-Joseph (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Mostafa Alaei (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Ms. Anzhela Korneliouk (Belarus)
		Ms. Hazel de Wet (Namibia)	
		Ms. Sarah Paterson (New Zealand)	
Fifty-sixth	Mr. Fuad Mubarak Al-Hinai (Oman)	Mr. Carlos Enrique García González (El Salvador)	Mr. Juraj Priputen (Slovakia)
		Ms. Carina Mårtensson (Sweden)	
		Mr. Yehia Oda (Egypt)	

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fifty-seventh	Mr. Christian Wenaweser (Liechtenstein)	Ms. Loreto Leyton (Chile)	Mrs. Oksana Boiko (Ukraine)
		Mr. Toru Morikawa (Japan)	
		Mrs. Ilham Ibrahim Mohamed Ahmed (Sudan)	
Fifty-eighth	Mr. Martin Belinga-Eboutou (Cameroon)	Ms. Beatriz Londoño (Colombia)	Mr. Abdullah Eid Salman Al-Sulaiti (Qatar)
		Mr. Michiel Maertens (Belgium)	
		Mr. Juraj Priputen (Slovakia)	
Fifty-ninth	Mr. Valery Kuchinsky (Ukraine)	Ms. Astanah Banu Shri Abdul Aziz (Malaysia)	Mr. Carlos Enrique García González (El Salvador)
		Ms. Rachel Groux (Switzerland)	
		Ms. Mavis Esi Kusorgbor (Ghana)	
Sixtieth	Mr. Francis K. Butagira (Uganda)	Mr. Muhammad Anshor (Indonesia)	Mr. Pedro Escosteguy Cardoso (Brazil)
		Ms. Catarina Carvalho (Portugal)	
		Ms. Eva Tomič (Slovenia)	
Sixty-first	Mr. Hamid Al Bayati (Iraq)	Mr. Jorge Ballestero (Costa Rica)	Ms. Elena Molaroni (San Marino)
		Mr. Lamin Faati (Gambia)	
		Mr. Sergei Rachkov (Belarus)	
Sixty-second	Mr. Raymond Wolfe (Jamaica)	Mr. Takashi Ashiki (Japan)	Ms. Tebatso Future Baleseng (Botswana)
		Mr. Alan Gibbons (Ireland)	
		Ms. Kristine Malinovska (Latvia)	

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Sixty-third	Mr. Frank Majoor (Netherlands)	Mr. Ara Margarian (Armenia) Mr. Julio Peralta (Paraguay) Ms. Divina Adjoa Seanedzu (Ghana)	Mr. Khalid Alwafi (Saudi Arabia)

F. Fourth Committee[a]

Twentieth	Mr. Majib Rahnema (Iran)	Mr. Emmanual Bruce (Togo)	Mr. K. Natwar Singh (India)
Twenty-first	Mr. Fakhreddine Mohamed (Sudan)	Mr. N. T. D. Kanakaratne (Sri Lanka)	Mr. Mohsen S. Esfandiary (Iran)
Twenty-second	Mr. George J. Tomeh (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. E. A. Braithwaite (Guyana)	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)
Twenty-third	Mr. P. V. J. Solomon (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)	Mr. James E. K. Aggrey Orleans (Ghana)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Théodore Idzumbuir (Zaire)	Mr. Luben Pentchev (Bulgaria)	Mr. Mohamed Ali Abdullah (Democratic Yemen)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Vernon Johnson Mwaanga (Zambia)	Mr. Assad K. Sadry (Iran)	Mr. Horacio Sevilla Borja (Ecuador)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Keith Johnson (Jamaica)	Mrs. Brita Skottsberg Ahman (Sweden)	Mr. Yilma Tadesse (Ethiopia)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Zdenek Cernik (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Salah Ahmed Mohamad Ibrahim (Sudan) Mr. Lionel Samuels (Guyana)	Mrs. Edda Weiss (Austria)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Leonardo Díaz González (Venezuela)	Mr. Henricus A. F. Heidweiller (Netherlands) Mrs. Famah Joka-Bangura (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Ivan G. Garvalov (Bulgaria)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)	Mr. Mohamad Sidik (Indonesia) Mr. Stanislav Suja (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Arnaldo H. S. Araújo (Guinea-Bissau)
Thirtieth	Mrs. Famah Joka-Bangura (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Amer Salih Araim (Iraq) Mr. Bernal Vargas Saborío (Costa Rica)	Mr. Rui Quartin Santos (Portugal)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-first	Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Ede Gazdik (Hungary) Mr. Raymond Tchicaya (Gabon)	Mr. Abdul Majid Mangal (Afghanistan)
Thirty-second	Mr. Mowaffak Allaf (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Khaled Q. Al-Said (Oman) Mr. Mampuya Musungayi Nkuembe (Zaire)	Mr. Gürsel Demirok (Turkey)
Thirty-third	Mr. Leonid A. Dolguchits (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Thomas S. Boya (Benin) Mr. Mir Abdul Wahab Siddiq (Afghanistan)	Mr. Daniel de la Pedraja (Mexico)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Thomas S. Boya (Benin)	Mr. Wisber Loeis (Indonesia) Mr. Luis Alberto Varela Quirós (Costa Rica)	Mr. Ron S. Morris (Australia)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Noel G. Sinclair (Guyana)	Mr. Makhaola Nkau Lerotholi (Lesotho) Mr. Frantisek Penazka (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Aryoday Lal (Fiji)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Jasim Yousif Jamal (Qatar)	Mr. Isselmou Ould Sidi Ahmed Vall (Mauritania) Mr. Gerhard Schröter (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Ibrahim O. Addabashi (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Raúl Roa Kourí (Cuba)	Mr. Essam Sadek Ramadan (Egypt) Mr. Jukka Valtasaari (Finland)	Mr. Victor G. Garcia (Philippines)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Ali Treiki (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Jaime Hermida Castillo (Nicaragua) Mr. Ralph Karepa (Papua New Guinea)	Mr. Rudolph Yossiphov (Bulgaria)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Renagi Renagi Lohia (Papua New Guinea)	Mr. Mohamed Kamel Amr (Egypt) Mr. Jirí Pulz (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Demetrio Infante (Chile)
Fortieth	Mr. Javier Chamorro Mora (Nicaragua)	Mr. Bouba Diallo (Mali) Mr. Vladimir F. Skofenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Stefano Stefanini (Italy)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-first	Mr. James Victor Gbeho (Ghana)	Mr. Ahmad Farouk Arnouss (Syrian Arab Republic) Mrs. Margaret A. King-Rousseau (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Nihat Akyol (Turkey)
Forty-second	Mr. Constantine Moushoutas (Cyprus)	Mr. Joachim Rafael Branco (Sao Tome and Principe) Mr. Alexander Vasilyev (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Alvaro Carnevali-Villegas (Venezuela)
Forty-third	Mr. Jonathan C. Peters (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)	Mr. Sverre J. Bergh Johansen (Norway) Mr. Denis Dangue Rewaka (Gabon)	Mr. Emmanuel Douma (Congo)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Robert F. Van Lierop (Vanuatu)	Mr. A. M. Antony Cave (Barbados) Mr. Gordon H. Bristol (Nigeria)	Mr. Mohammad Saeed Al-Kindi (United Arab Emirates)
Forty-fifth	Mr. Martin Adouki (Congo)	Mr. Mohammad Saeed Al-Kindi (United Arab Emirates) Mr. José E. Acosta Fragachán (Venezuela)	Mr. James L. Kember (New Zealand)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Charles S. Flemming (Saint Lucia)	Mr. Pouta Jacques Beleyi (Togo) Mr. Khalid Mohammad Al-Baker (Qatar)	Mr. James L. Kember (New Zealand)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Guillermo A. Meléndez Barahona (El Salvador)	Mr. James L. Kember (New Zealand) Mr. Ulli Mwambulukutu (United Republic of Tanzania)	Mr. Khalid Mohammad Al-Baker (Qatar)

G. Fifth Committee

Twentieth	Mr. Nejib Bouziri (Tunisia)	Mr. Pedro Olarte (Colombia)	Mr. Vladimir Prusa (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-first	Mr. Vahap Asiroglu (Turkey)	Mr. Bogomil Todorov (Bulgaria)	Mr. David Silveira da Mota (Brazil)
Twenty-second	Mr. Harry Morris (Liberia)	Mr. Moshen S. Esfandiary (Iran)	Mr. B. J. Lynch (New Zealand)
Twenty-third	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. W. G. M. Olivier (Canada)	Mr. Santiago Meyer Picón (Mexico) Mr. Paul André Beaulieu (Canada)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Twenty-fourth	Mr. David Silveira da Mota (Brazil)	Mr. Gindeel I. Gindeel (Sudan)	Mr. Gregor Woschnagg (Austria)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Max Wershof (Canada)	Mr. Jozsef Tardos (Hungary)	Mr. Mohamed M. El Baradei (Egypt)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Olu Sanu (Nigeria)	Mr. Gregor Woschnagg (Austria)	Mr. Babooram Rambissoon (Trinidad and Tobago)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Motoo Ogiso (Japan)	Mr. Joseph Q. Cleland (Ghana) Miss Fernanda Forcignano (Italy)	Mr. Oleg N. Pashkevich (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. C. S. M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania)	Mr. Simón Arboleda (Colombia) Mr. Morteza Talieh (Iran)	Mr. Ernesto C. Garrido (Philippines)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece)	Mr. Kemil Dipp Gómez (Dominican Republic) Mr. Ernesto C. Garrido (Philippines)	Mr. Mahmoud M. Osman (Egypt)
Thirtieth	Mr. Christopher R. Thomas (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Yasushi Akashi (Japan) Mr. Youri M. Matseiko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Ahmed Aboul Gheit (Egypt)
Thirty-first	Mr. Ali Sunni Muntasser (Libya)	Mr. Anwar Kemal (Pakistan) Mr. Atilio Norberto Molteni (Argentina)	Mr. Brian Nason (Ireland)
Thirty-second	Mr. Morteza Talieh (Iran)	Mr. Oswaldo Gamboa (Venezuela) Mr. Rudolf Schmidt (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Pyotr Grigoryevich Belyaev (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Thirty-third	Mr. Clarus Kobina Sekyi (Ghana)	Mr. Orlando Marville (Barbados) Miss Doris Muck (Austria)	Mr. Hamzah M. Hamzah (Syrian Arab Republic)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. André Xavier Pirson (Belgium)	Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland) Mr. Enrique Buj Flores (Mexico)	Mr. Ali Ben-Said Khamis (Algeria)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Enrique Buj Flores (Mexico)	Mr. Hamed A. El-Houderi (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Carl C. Pedersen (Canada)
		Mr. Anatoly Golovko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Abdel-Rahman Abdalla (Sudan)	Mr. Soemadi Brotodiningrat (Indonesia)	Mr. Mario Martorell (Peru)
		Mr. Michael Godfrey (New Zealand)	
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland)	Mr. Sumihiro Kuyama (Japan)	Mr. Mohamed El Safty (Egypt)
		Mr. Ernest Besley Maycock (Barbados)	
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Sumihiro Kuyama (Japan)	Mr. Henrik Amnéus (Sweden)	Mr. Even Fontaine Ortiz (Cuba)
		Mr. Tommo Monthe (Cameroon)	
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Ernest Besley Maycock (Barbados)	Mr. Mihail Bushev (Bulgaria)	Mr. Ali Achraf Mojtahed (Islamic Republic of Iran)
		Mr. Otto Ditz (Austria)	
Fortieth	Mr. Tommo Monthe (Cameroon)	Mr. Hans Erik Kastoft (Denmark)	Mr. Falk Meltke (German Democratic Republic)
		Mr. Adnan A. Yonis (Iraq)	
Forty-first	Mr. Even Fontaine Ortiz (Cuba)	Mr. John Hadwen (Canada)	Mr. Soeprapto Herijanto (Indonesia)
		Mr. Tharcisse Ntakibirora (Burundi)	
Forty-second	Mr. Henrik Amnéus (Sweden)	Mr. Deryck Murray (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Félix Aboly-Bi-Kouassi (Côte d'Ivoire)
		Mr. Raj Singh (Fiji)	
Forty-third	Mr. Michael George Okeyo (Kenya)	Mr. Sayed Mojtaba Arastou (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mrs. Flor de Rodríguez (Venezuela)
		Mr. Tjaco T. van den Hout (Netherlands)	
Forty-fourth	Mr. Ahmad Fathi Al-Masri (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Ado Vaher (Canada)	Mr. Eiten Ninov (Bulgaria)
		Mr. Kwaku Duah Dankwa (Ghana)	

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-fifth	Mr. E. Besley Maycock (Barbados)	Ms. Irmeli Mustonen (Finland)	Mr. Shamel Nasser (Egypt)
		Mr. Sergiy V. Koulyk (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	
Forty-sixth	Mr. Ali Sunni Muntasser (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mrs. Norma Goicochea Estenoz (Cuba)	Mr. Mahmoud Barimani (Islamic Republic of Iran)
		Mr. Kees W. Spaans (Netherlands)	
Forty-seventh	Mr. Marian-George Dinu (Romania)	Ms. Maria Rotheiser (Austria)	Mr. Jorge Osella (Argentina)
		Mr. El Hassane Zahid (Morocco)	
Forty-eighth	Mr. Rabah Hadid (Algeria)	Mrs. Regina Emerson (Portugal)	Mr. Mahbub Kabir (Bangladesh)
		Mr. Jorge Osella (Argentina)	
Forty-ninth	Mr. Adrien Teirlinck (Belgium)	Mr. Mahmoud Barimani (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Larbi Djacta (Algeria)
		Ms. Marta Peña (Mexico)	
Fiftieth	Mr. Erich Vilchez Asher (Nicaragua)	Mr. Movses Abelian (Armenia)	Mr. Peter Maddens (Belgium)
		Mr. Ammar Amari (Tunisia)	
Fifty-first	Mr. Ngoni Francis Sengwe (Zimbabwe)	Mr. Syed Rafiqul Alom (Bangladesh)	Mr. Ihor Humenny (Ukraine)
		Mr. Klaus-Dieter Stein (Germany)	
Fifty-second	Mr. Anwarul Karim Chowdhury (Bangladesh)	Mrs. Nazareth A. Incera (Costa Rica)	Mr. Djamel Moktefi (Algeria)
		Ms. Erica-Irene Daes (Greece)	
Fifty-third	Mr. Movses Abelian (Armenia)	Mr. Manlan Anouhou (Côte d'Ivoire)	Mr. Tamman Sulaiman (Syrian Arab Republic)
		Mr. Miles Armitage (Australia)	
		Mrs. Sharon Brennen-Haylock (Bahamas)	

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fifty-fourth	Ms. Penny Wensley (Australia)	Ms. Judith María Cardoze (Panama)	Mr. Jan Jaremczuk (Poland)
		Mr. Ahmed H. Darwish (Egypt)	
		Mr. Amjad Hussain B. Sial (Pakistan)	
Fifty-fifth	Mr. Gert Rosenthal (Guatemala)	Mrs. Jasminka Dinić (Croatia)	Mr. Eduardo Ramos (Portugal)
		Mr. Collen Kelapile (Botswana)	
		Mr. Park Hae-yun (Republic of Korea)	
Fifty-sixth	Mr. Nana Effah-Apenteng (Ghana)	Mr. Durga Bhattarai (Nepal)	Mr. Santiago Wins (Uruguay)
		Mr. Oleksii Ivashchenko (Ukraine)	
		Mr. John Orr (Canada)	
Fifty-seventh	Mr. Murari Raj Sharma (Nepal)	Mr. Guillermo Kendall (Argentina)	Mr. Haile Selassie Getachew (Ethiopia)
		Mr. Michel Tilemans (Belgium)	
		Mr. Bogdan Dragulescu (Romania)	
Fifty-eighth	Mr. Hynek Kmoníček (Czech Republic)	Mr. Abdelmalek Bouheddou (Algeria)	Mr. Fouad Rajeh (Saudi Arabia)
		Mr. Ronald Elkhuizen (Netherlands)	
		Mr. Asdrúbal Pulido León (Venezuela)	
Fifty-ninth	Mr. Don MacKay (New Zealand)	Mr. Mhd. Najib Elji (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mrs. Denisa Hutanova (Slovakia)
		Ms. Karen Lock (South Africa)	
		Ms. Karla Gabriela Samayoa-Recari (Guatemala)	
Sixtieth	Mr. John William Ashe (Antigua and Barbuda)	Mr. Dariusz Mańczyk (Poland)	Ms. Katja Pehrman (Finland)
		Mr. Muhammad A. Muhith (Bangladesh)	
		Mr. Eric Franck Saizonou (Benin)	

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Sixty-first	Mr. Youcef Yousfi (Algeria)	Mr. Ilgar Mammadov (Azerbaijan)	Mr. Diego Simancas (Mexico)
		Mr. Alexios Mitsopoulous (Greece)	
		Mr. Ram Babu Dhakal/ Mr. Tirtha Raj Wagle (Nepal)	
Sixty-second	Mr. Hamidon Ali (Malaysia)	Mr. Tomáš Mičánek (Czech Republic)	Mr. Steven Ssenabulya Nkayivu (Uganda)
		Mr. Klaus de Rijk (Netherlands)	
		Mr. Alejandro Torres Lepori (Argentina)	
Sixty-third	Mr. Gábor Bródi (Hungary)	Mr. Mohamed Yousif Ibrahim Abdelmannan (Sudan)	Mr. Patrick A. Chuasoto (Philippines)
		Mr. Olivio Fermín (Dominican Republic)	
		Mr. Henric Råsbrant (Sweden)	

H. Sixth Committee

Twentieth	Mr. Abdullah El-Erian (Egypt)	Mr. Constantin Flitan (Romania)	Mr. Gonzalo Alcívar (Ecuador)
Twenty-first	Mr. Vratislav Pechota (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Armando Molina (Venezuela)	Mr. Gaetano Arangio Ruiz (Italy)
Twenty-second	Mr. Edvard Hambro (Norway)	Mr. Maluki Mwendwa (Kenya)	Mr. Sergio González Gálvez (Mexico)
Twenty-third	Mr. K. Krishna Rao (India)	Mr. Hugo Juan Gobbi (Argentina)	Mr. Gheorghe Secarin (Romania)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Gonzalo Alcívar (Ecuador)	Mr. Paul B. Engo (Cameroon)	Mr. Piet-Hein J. M. Houben (Netherlands)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Paul B. Engo (Cameroon)	Mr. Piet-Hein J. M. Houben (Netherlands)	Mr. Hisashi Owada (Japan)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Zenon Rossides (Cyprus)	Mr. Duke Esmond Pollard (Guyana)	Mr. Alfons Klafkowski (Poland)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Eric Suy (Belgium)	Mr. Andreas J. Jacovides (Cyprus)	Mr. B. A. Shitta-Bey (Nigeria)
		Mr. Rodrigo Velasco Arboleda (Colombia)	
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Sergio González Gálvez (Mexico)	Mr. Milan Sahovic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Joseph Mande-Ndjapou (Central African Republic)
		Mr. B. A. Shitta-Bey (Nigeria)	Mr. Simon N. Bozanga (Central African Republic)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Milan Sahovic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Bengt Broms (Finland) Mr. Abdelkrim Gana (Tunisia)	Mr. Joseph A. Sanders (Guyana)
Thirtieth	Mr. Frank Xavier Njenga (Kenya)	Mr. Victor Manuel Godoy Figueredo (Paraguay) Mr. Alfons Klafkowski (Poland)	Mr. Eike Bracklo (Federal Republic of Germany)
Thirty-first	Mr. Estelito P. Mendoza (Philippines)	Mr. Enrique Gaviria (Colombia) Mr. Zenon Rossides (Cyprus)	Mr. Valentin V. Bojilov (Bulgaria)
Thirty-second	Mr. Enrique Gaviria (Colombia)	Mr. Valentin V. Bojilov (Bulgaria) Mr. Thabo Makeka (Lesotho)	Mr. Awn S. Al-Khasawneh (Jordan)
Thirty-third	Mr. Luigi Ferrari Bravo (Italy)	Mr. Davoud Bavand (Iran) Mr. Alexandru Bolintineanu (Romania)	Mr. Ibrahim Abdul-Aziz Omar (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Pracha Guna-Kasem (Thailand)	Mr. Emmanuel T. Esquea Guerrero (Dominican Republic) Mr. Klaus E. D. A. Zehentner (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Jargalsaikhany Enkhasaikhan (Mongolia)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Abdul G. Koroma (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Philippe Kirsch (Canada) Miss Martha Oliveros (Argentina)	Mr. Wolfgang Hampe (German Democratic Republic)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Juan José Calle y Calle (Peru)	Mr. M. El-Banhawy (Egypt) Mr. Jargalsaikhany Enkhasaikhan (Mongolia)	Mr. Antonio Viñal (Spain)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Philippe Kirsch (Canada)	Mr. Ion Diaconu (Romania) Mr. Peter D. Maynard (Bahamas)	Miss Salwa Gabriel Berberi (Sudan)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Eliès Gastli (Tunisia)	Mr. Eladio Knipping Victoria (Dominican Republic)	Mr. Soud Mohamad Zedan (Saudi Arabia)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Gunter Görner (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Rajab A. Azzarouk (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) Mr. Moritaka Hayashi (Japan)	Mr. Mehmet Güney (Turkey)
Fortieth	Mr. Riyadh Al-Qaysi (Iraq)	Mr. Roberto Herrera Cáceres (Honduras) Mr. Bernd Mützelburg (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Moleti Pholo (Lesotho)
Forty-first	Mr. Laurel B. Francis (Jamaica)	Mr. José Luis Jesus (Cape Verde) Mr. Ioan Voicu (Romania)	Mr. José María Castroviejo (Spain)
Forty-second	Mr. Rajab A. Azzarouk (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Václav Mikulka (Czechoslovakia) Mr. Klaus E. Scharioth (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Kenneth McKenzie (Trinidad and Tobago)
Forty-third	Mr. Achol Deng (Sudan)	Mr. Hameed Mohamed Ali (Democratic Yemen) Mr. Ioan Voicu (Romania)	Mr. Carlos Velasco Mendiola (Peru)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Helmut Türk (Austria)	Mr. Ernesto Martinez-Gondra (Argentina) Mr. Václav Mikulka (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Guillaume Pambou-Tchivounda (Gabon)
Forty-fifth	Mr. Václav Mikulka (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Jan-Jaap van de Velde (Netherlands) Mr. Lukabu Khabouji N'Zaji (Zaire)	Mr. Saeid Mirzaee-Yengejeh (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Pedro Comissario Afonso (Mozambique)	Mr. Richard Têtu (Canada) Mr. José Sandoval (Ecuador)	Mr. Aliosha Nedelchev (Bulgaria)
Forty-seventh	Mr. M. Javad Zarif (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Peter Tomka (Czechoslovakia) Mrs. María del Luján Flores (Uruguay)	Mr. Wael Ahmed Kamal Aboulmagd (Egypt)
Forty-eighth	Mrs. María del Luján Flores (Uruguay)	Mr. Ali Thani Al-Suwaidi (United Arab Emirates) Mr. Matthew Neuhaus (Australia)	Mr. Oleksandr F. Motsyk (Ukraine)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-ninth	Mr. George O. Lamptey (Ghana)	Mr. Suresh Chandra Chaturvedi (India)	Ms. Silvia A. Fernández de Gurmendi (Argentina)
		Mr. Marek Madej (Poland)	
Fiftieth	Mr. Tyge Lehmann (Denmark)	Mr. Abdelouahab Bellouki (Morocco)	Mr. Walid Obeidat (Jordan)
		Mr. Guillermo Camacho (Ecuador)	
Fifty-first	Mr. Ramón Escovar-Salom (Venezuela)	Mr. Dmitru Mazilu (Romania)	Ms. Pascaline Boum (Cameroon)
		Ms. Felicity Wong (New Zealand)	
Fifty-second	Mr. Peter Tomka (Slovakia)	Mr. Rolf Welberts (Germany)	Mr. Ghassan Obeid (Syrian Arab Republic)
		Mr. Craig J. Daniell (South Africa)	
Fifty-third	Mr. Jargalsaikhany Enkhsaikhan (Mongolia)	Mrs. Socorro Flores (Mexico)	Mr. Rytis Paulauskas (Lithuania)
		Mr. Phakiso Mochochoko (Lesotho)	
		Mr. Hendrikus Verweij (Netherlands)	
Fifty-fourth	Mr. Phakiso Mochochoko (Lesotho)	Mr. Andrés Franco (Colombia)	Mr. Joško Klisović (Croatia)
		Ms. Victoria Hallum (New Zealand)	
		Mr. Hiroshi Kawamura (Japan)	
Fifty-fifth	Mr. Mauro Politi (Italy)	Mr. Kenjika Ekedede (Nigeria)	Mr. Drahoslav Štefánek (Slovakia)
		Mr. Salah T. Suheimat (Jordan)	
		Mr. Marcelo Vázquez (Ecuador)	
Fifty-sixth	Mr. Pierre Lelong (Haiti)	Mr. Siddig Mohamed Abdalla (Sudan)	Mr. Mahmoud Al-Naman (Saudi Arabia)
		Mr. Zsolt Hetesy (Hungary)	
		Mr. Alexander Marschik (Austria)	

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fifty-seventh	Mr. Arpad Prandler (Hungary)	Mr. Shuichi Akamatsu (Japan)	Mr. Karim Medrek (Morocco)
		Mr. Augosto Cabrera (Peru)	
		Mr. Valentin Zellweger (Switzerland)	
Fifty-eighth	Mr. Lauro Baja (Philippines)	Mr. Tal Becker (Israel)	Mr. Metod Spacek (Slovakia)
		Mr. Allieu Ibrahim Kanu (Sierra Leone)	
		Ms. Gaile Ann Ramoutar (Trinidad and Tobago)	
Fifty-ninth	Mr. Mohamed Bennouna (Morocco)	Mr. Ram Babu Dhakal (Nepal)	Ms. Anna Sotaniemi (Finland)
		Mr. Carlos Fernando Díaz Paniagua (Costa Rica)	
		Mr. Csaba Simon (Hungary)	
Sixtieth	Mr. Juan Antonio Yáñez-Barnuevo (Spain)	Mr. Mahmoud Hmoud (Jordan)	Ms. Shermain Jeremy (Antigua and Barbuda)
		Mr. Mahmoud Samy (Egypt)	
		Mr. Grzegorz Zyman (Poland)	
Sixty-first	Mr. Juan Manuel Gómez Robledo (Mexico)	Mr. Stefan Barriga (Liechtenstein)	Mr. Mamadou Moustapha Loum (Senegal)
		Mr. Theodor Cosmin Onisii (Romania)	
		Mr. Ganeson Sivagurunathan (Malaysia)	
Sixty-second	Mr. Alexei Tulbure (Moldova)	Mr. Jerzy Makarowski (Sweden)	Mr. Adam Mulawarman Tugio (Indonesia)
		Mrs. Karen Renee Odaba-Mosoti (Kenya)	
		Mr. Álvaro Sandoval Bernal (Colombia)	

Sixty-third	Mr. Hamid Al Bayati (Iraq)	Mr. El Hadj Lamine (Algeria) Ms. Ana Cristina Rodríguez-Pineda (Guatemala) Mr. Scott Sheeran (New Zealand)	Mr. Marko Rakovec (Slovenia)

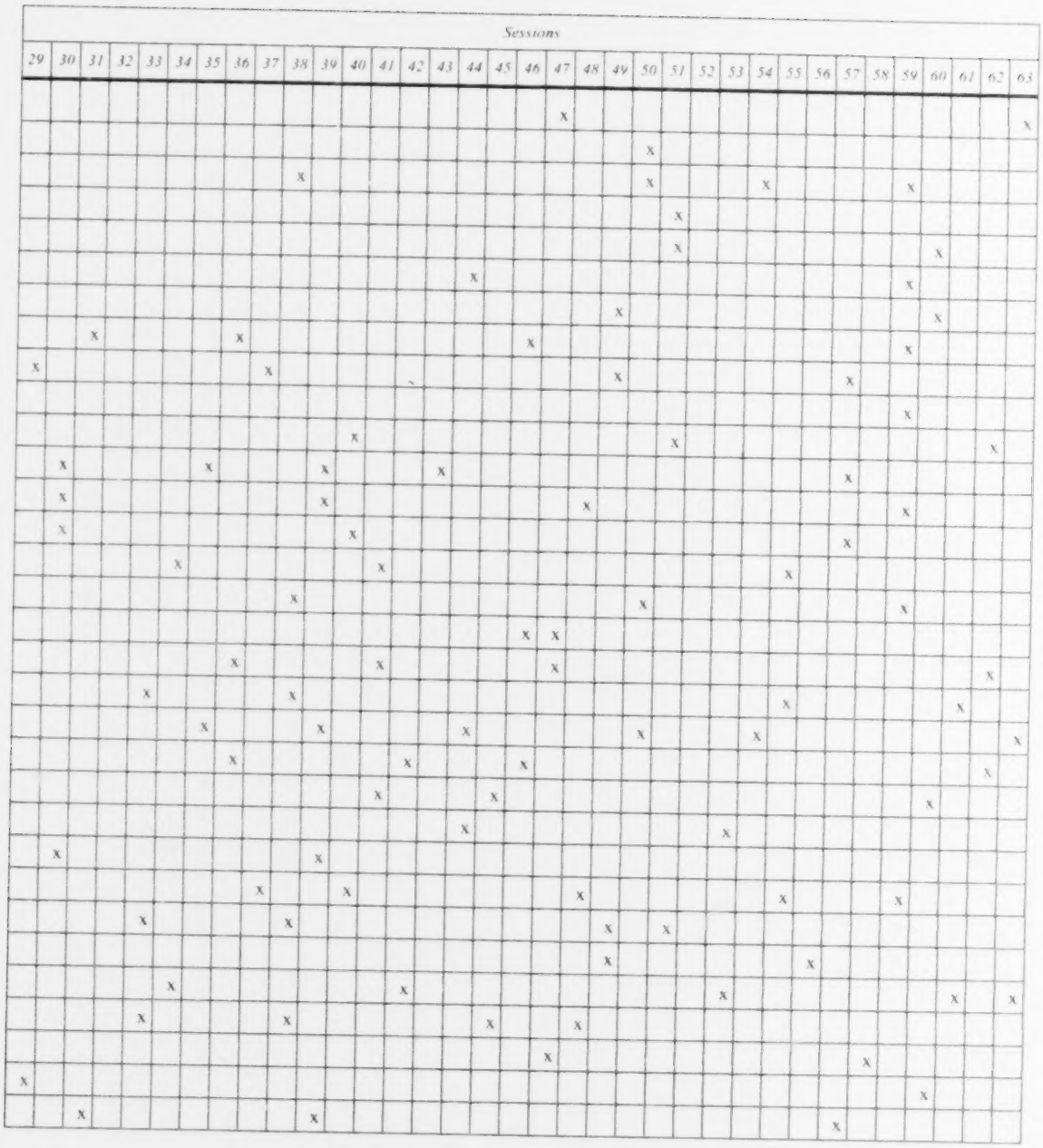
Annex III

Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly

(The permanent members of the Security Council have been omitted from the table.)

Member States	Sessions																										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19*	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Afghanistan																												
Albania																												
Algeria																												
Andorra																												
Angola																												
Antigua and Barbuda																												
Armenia																												
Australia					X								X				X					X						
Austria																					X							
Azerbaijan																												
Bahamas																												
Bahrain																												
Bangladesh																												
Barbados																								X				
Belarus																												
Belgium																	X									X		
Belize																												
Benin																						X						
Bhutan																												
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)																					X							
Botswana																												
Brazil				X										X											X			
Brunei Darussalam																												
Bulgaria															X			X					X					
Burkina Faso																												
Burundi																				X						X		
Cambodia																												
Cameroon																		X										X
Canada															X								X					
Cape Verde																												
Central African Republic																				X								
Chad																									X			

* The General Assembly did not elect any Vice-Presidents.


Sessions
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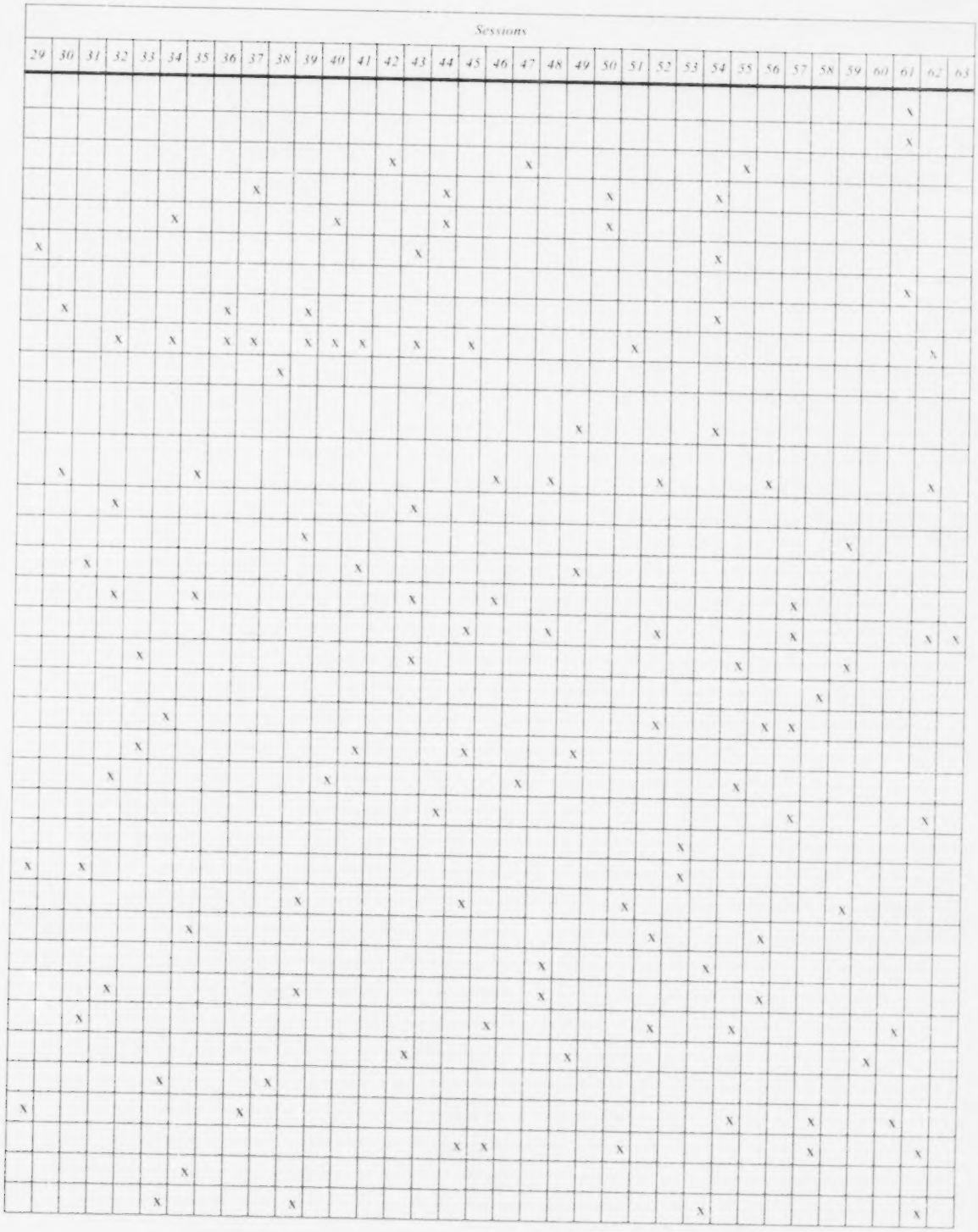
Member States	Sessions																										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19*	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Chile																					X			X				
Colombia																	X										X	
Comoros																												
Congo																												
Costa Rica																X					X					X		
Côte d'Ivoire																												
Croatia																												
Cuba		X																										
Cyprus																X		X			X						X	
Czech Republic													X			X												X
Democratic People's Republic of Korea																												
Democratic Republic of the Congo																					X							
Denmark																								X				
Djibouti																												
Dominican Republic																						X						
Ecuador									X				X									X			X			
Egypt							X																					
El Salvador											X							X										
Equatorial Guinea																												
Ethiopia										X																	X	
Fiji																												X
Gabon																					X							
Gambia																												
Georgia																												
Germany																												
Ghana																X								X				X
Greece																X					X					X		
Grenada																												
Guatemala																				X								
Guinea																	X						X					
Guinea-Bissau																												
Guyana																							X					X
Haiti																	X										X	
Honduras							X																					X
Hungary																					X					X		
Iceland																		X				X					X	


Sessions
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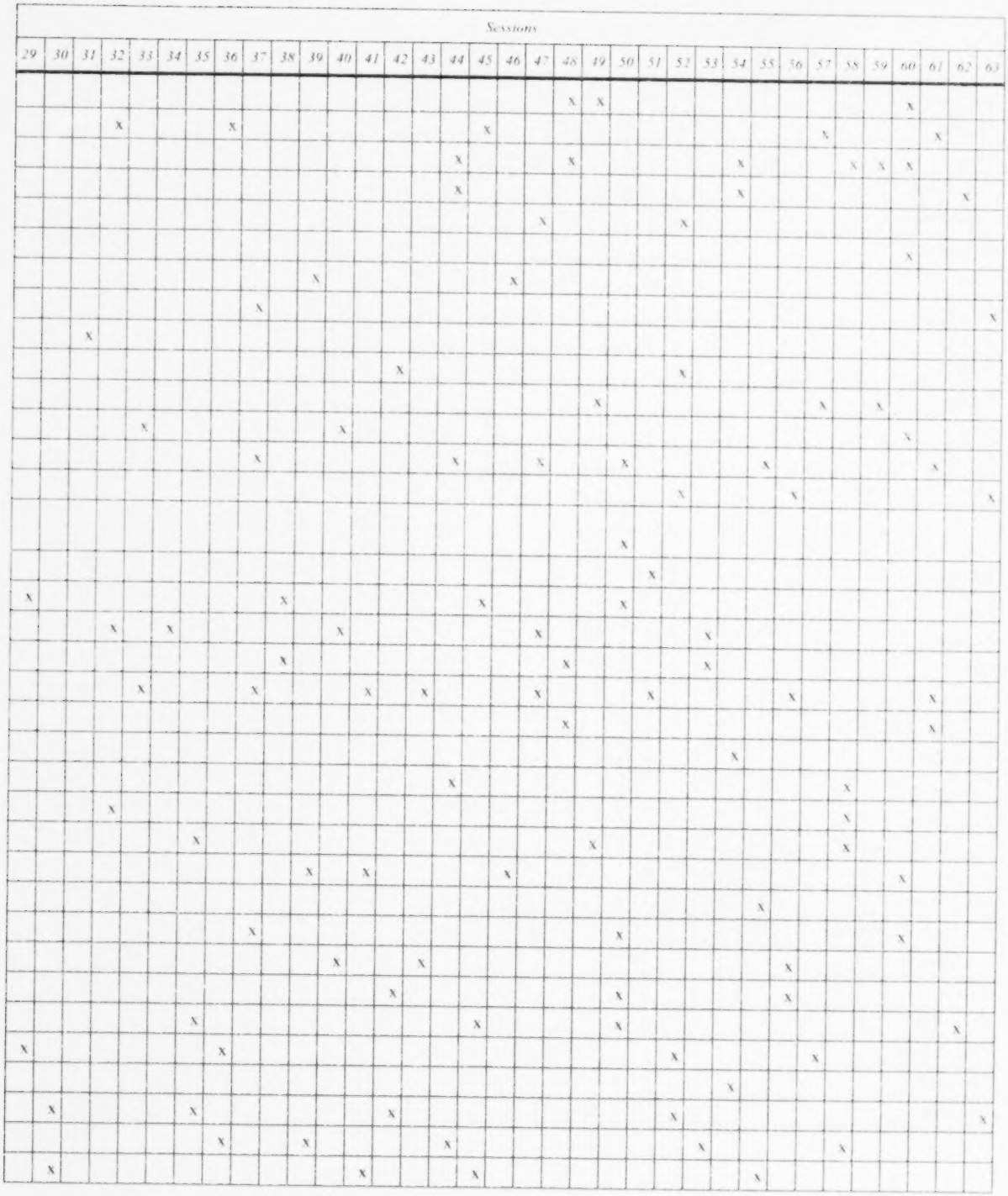
Member States	Sessions																										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19*	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
India											x																	
Indonesia													x											x				
Iran (Islamic Republic of)																							x					
Iraq						x															x				x			
Ireland																												
Israel								x																				
Italy											x																	
Jamaica																									x			
Japan															x											x		
Jordan																	x					x		x				
Kazakhstan																												
Kenya																									x			
Kuwait																				x								
Kyrgyzstan																												
Lao People's Democratic Republic																				x		x						
Latvia																												
Lebanon																							x					
Lesotho																												
Liberia																												
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya															x							x					x	
Liechtenstein																												
Lithuania																												
Luxembourg										x														x				
Madagascar																	x											
Malawi																								x				
Malaysia																				x								
Maldives																												
Mali																												
Malta																									x			
Mauritania																						x					x	
Mauritius																									x			
Mexico			x	x				x								x												
Monaco																												
Mongolia																								x				
Morocco														x						x								
Mozambique																												


Sessions
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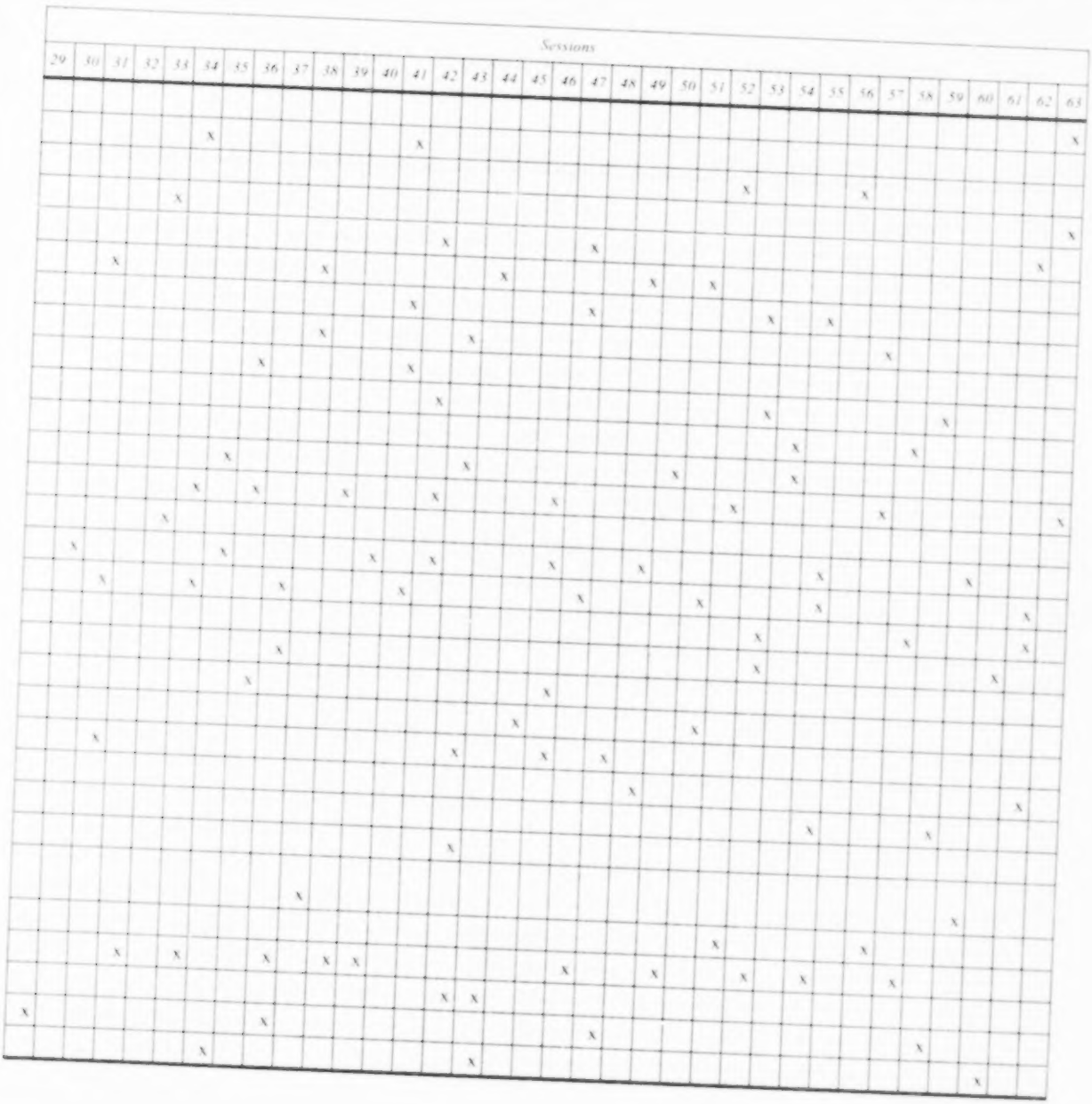
Member States	Sessions																											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19*	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Myanmar									X					X														
Namibia																												
Nepal													X									X			X			
Netherlands													X			X												X
New Zealand																											X	
Nicaragua																						X						
Niger																X												
Nigeria																								X				
Norway																												
Oman																												
Pakistan				X									X		X													
Palau																												
Panama															X									X				
Papua New Guinea																												
Paraguay												X								X							X	
Peru																							X			X		
Philippines														X									X		X		X	
Poland			X																	X								
Portugal																												
Qatar																												
Republic of Korea																												
Republic of Moldova																												
Romania														X			X											
Rwanda																					X						X	
Saint Lucia																												
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines																												
San Marino																												
Sao Tome and Principe																												
Saudi Arabia																												
Senegal																					X				X			
Seychelles																												
Sierra Leone																				X						X		
Singapore																												
Slovenia																												

Sessions																																		
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
																	X							X					X		X			X
																					X													X
X									X					X													X							
			X										X							X									X			X		
X		X						X					X					X		X				X			X			X				
						X																X												X
																									X						X			
	X														X																			
		X				X						X					X																	
					X		X		X		X								X			X									X			
																																	X	
		X			X		X																X											
					X		X								X																			
													X									X									X			
	X		X																															
X								X			X							X			X										X			
				X											X				X																
													X															X						X	
				X				X			X						X					X						X							
																			X																
																											X							X
X						X					X																								
							X					X				X																			
																X					X														X
													X										X												
																								X											
														X																						
																											X								
	X			X		X					X					X								X					X					
							X																		X										
			X						X			X															X								
					X				X				X																						
																													X					

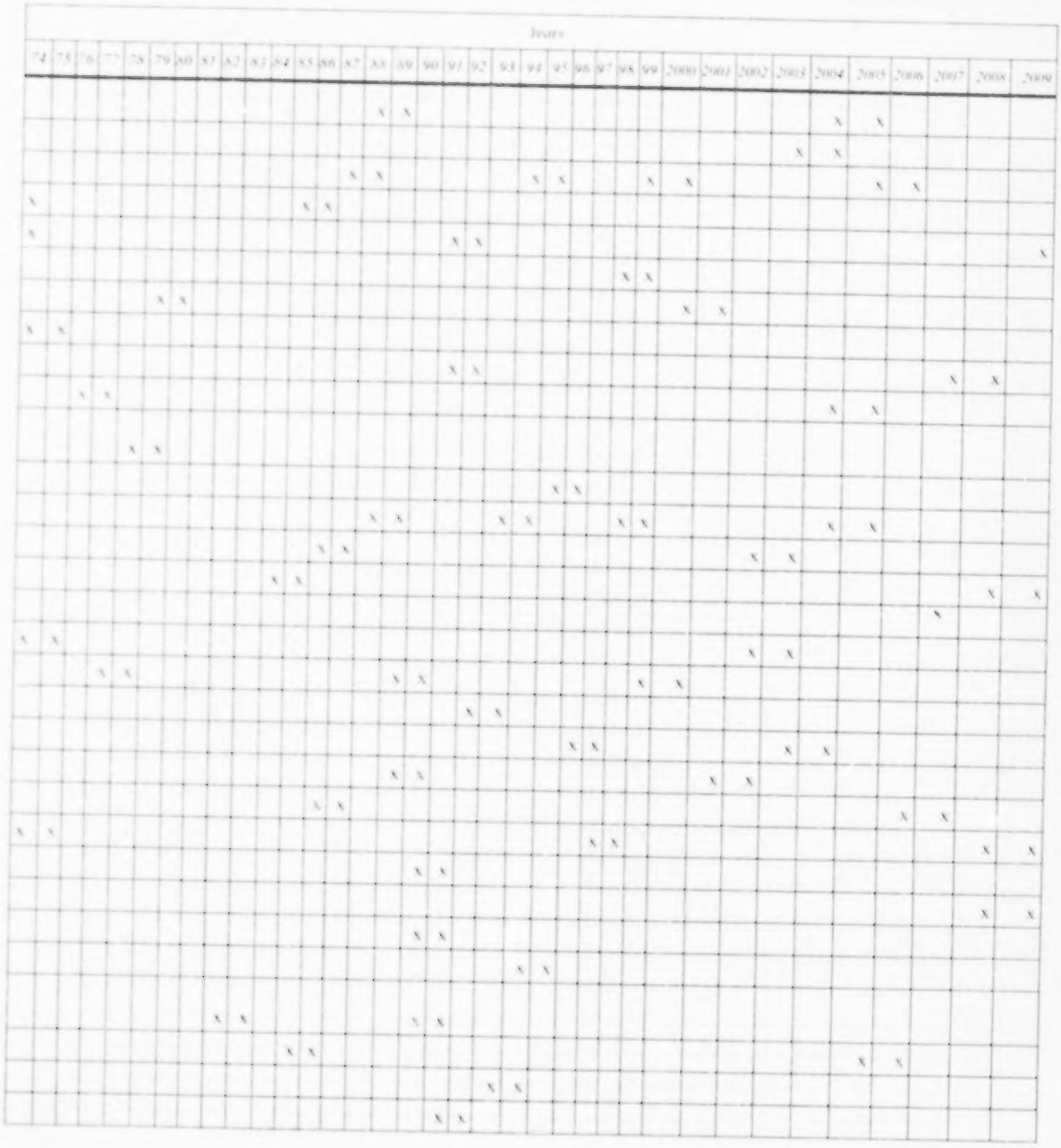
Member States	Sessions																											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19**	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Solomon Islands																												
Somalia																												
South Africa	X																	X										
Spain														X														
Sri Lanka												X								X								X
Sudan												X																X
Suriname															X							X				X		
Swaziland																												
Sweden																												
Syrian Arab Republic														X									X					
Tajikistan																		X									X	
Thailand																												
Togo																												
Trinidad and Tobago																							X					
Tunisia																				X								
Turkey											X																	X
Turkmenistan													X					X										
Uganda																												
Ukraine																							X					X
United Arab Emirates																									X			
United Republic of Tanzania																												X
Uruguay																					X							
Uzbekistan												X																
Vanuatu																												
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	X				X									X														
Viet Nam																									X			
Yemen																												
Yugoslavia						X																			X			
Zambia																							X					
Zimbabwe																									X			


Sessions
29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63

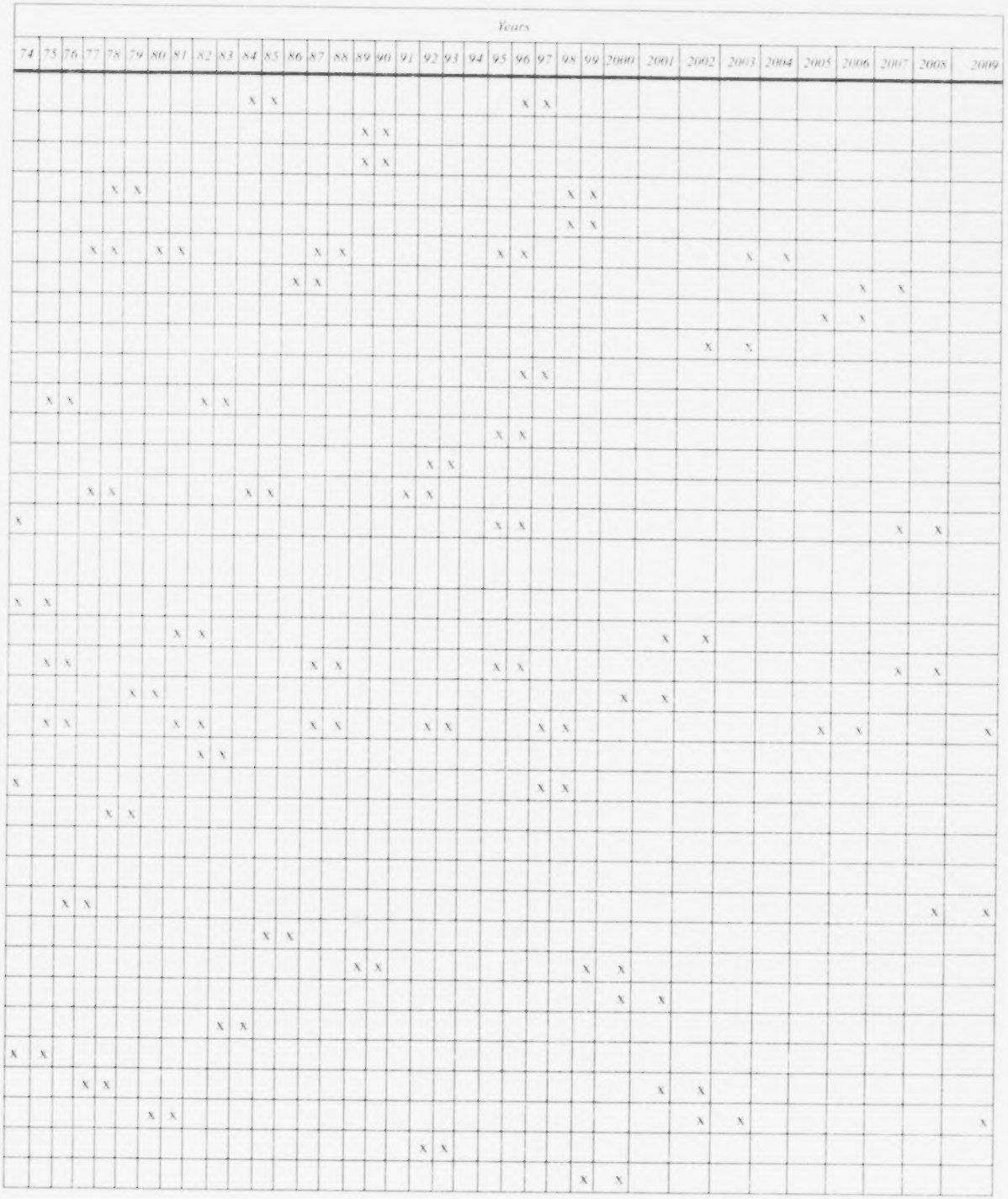
Annex IV

Non-permanent members of the Security Council

Member States	Years																									
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
Algeria																							X	X				
Angola																												
Argentina			X	X										X	X						X	X				X	X	
Australia	X	X									X	X																X
Austria																												X
Bahrain																												
Bangladesh																												
Belarus																												
Belgium		X	X							X	X															X	X	
Benin																												
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)																			X	X								
Botswana																												
Brazil	X	X				X	X		X	X								X	X			X	X				
Bulgaria																					X	X						
Burkina Faso																												
Burundi																									X	X		
Cameroon																												
Canada			X	X									X	X								X	X					
Cape Verde																												
Chile							X	X								X	X											
Colombia		X	X					X	X			X	X											X	X			
Congo																												
Costa Rica																												
Côte d'Ivoire																			X	X								
Croatia																												
Cuba				X	X						X	X																
Czech Republic																												
Democratic Republic of the Congo																												
Denmark								X	X													X	X					
Djibouti																												
Ecuador					X	X									X	X												


Years
74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009

Member States	Years																									
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
Egypt	x			x	x											x	x											
Ethiopia																						x	x					
Finland																								x	x			
Gabon																												
Gambia																												
Germany																												
Ghana																	x	x										
Greece							x	x																				
Guinea																										x	x	
Guinea-Bissau																												
Guyana																												
Honduras																												
Hungary																							x	x				
India					x	x																x	x			x	x	
Indonesia																												x
Iran (Islamic Republic of)										x	x																	
Iraq												x	x															
Ireland																	x											
Italy														x	x											x	x	
Jamaica																												
Japan													x	x							x	x				x	x	
Jordan																				x	x							
Kenya																												x
Kuwait																												
Lebanon								x	x																			
Liberia																x												
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya																												
Madagascar																												
Malaysia																				x								
Mali																					x	x						
Malta																												
Mauritania																												
Mauritius																												
Mexico	x																											
Morocco																		x	x									
Namibia																												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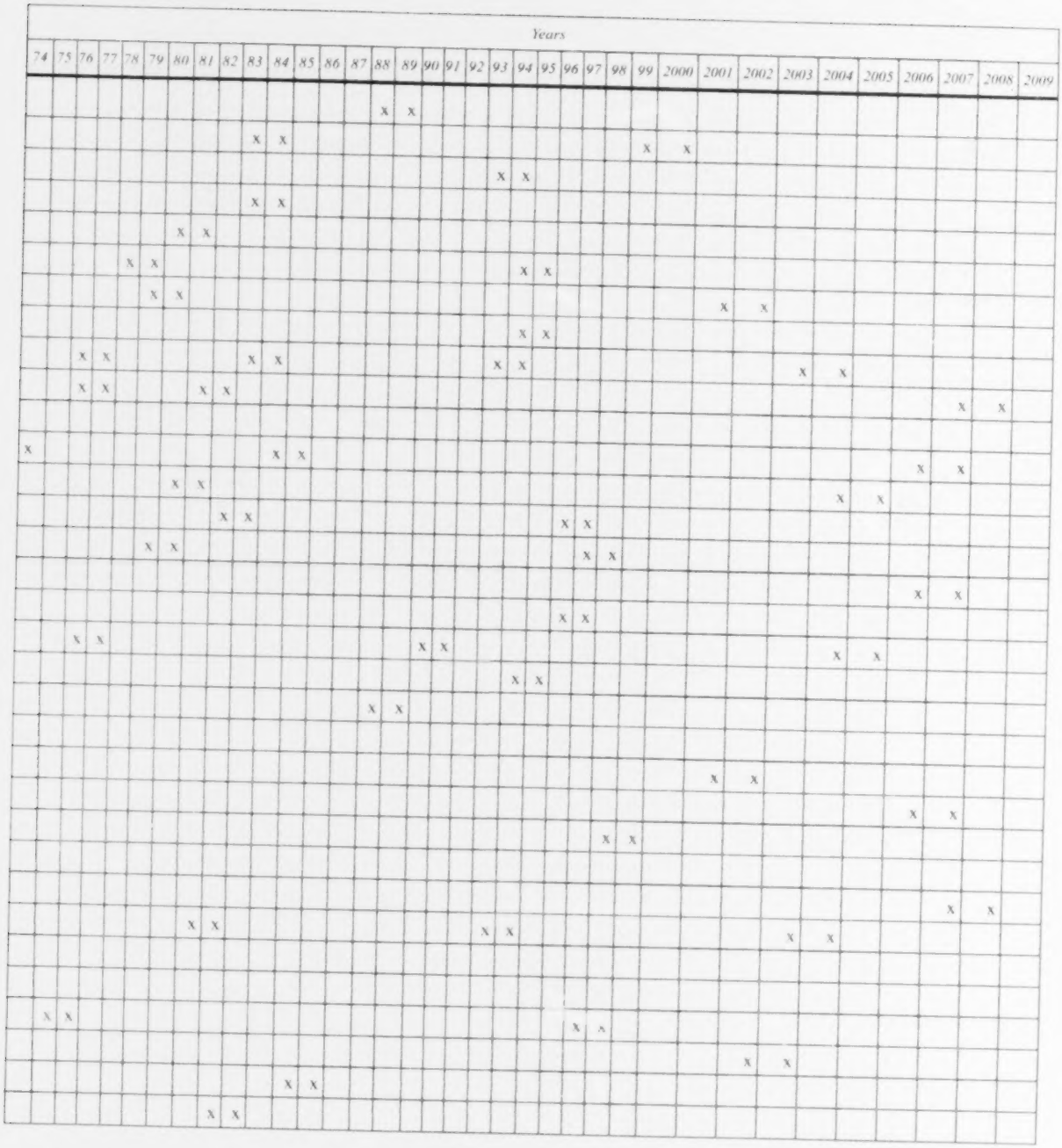
Member States	Years																									
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
Nepal																								x	x			
Netherlands	x					x	x													x	x							
New Zealand									x	x											x							
Nicaragua																									x	x		
Niger																												
Nigeria																					x	x						
Norway				x	x													x	x									
Oman																												
Pakistan							x	x															x	x				
Panama													x	x													x	x
Paraguay																							x	x				
Peru										x	x																	x
Philippines												x						x										
Poland	x	x													x										x	x		
Portugal																												
Qatar																												
Republic of Korea																												
Romania																	x											
Rwanda																												
Senegal																							x	x				
Sierra Leone																									x	x		
Singapore																												
Slovakia																												
Slovenia																												
Somalia																										x	x	
South Africa																												
Spain																								x	x			
Sri Lanka															x	x												
Sudan																											x	x
Sweden												x	x															
Syrian Arab Republic		x	x																						x	x		
Thailand																												
Togo																												


Years
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Member States	Years																										
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
Trinidad and Tobago																												
Tunisia														X	X													
Turkey						X	X		X	X						X												
Uganda																					X							
Ukraine			X	X																								
United Arab Emirates																												
United Republic of Tanzania																												
Uruguay																				X	X							
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)																	X	X										
Viet Nam																												
Yemen																												
Yugoslavia					X	X					X															X	X	
Zambia																								X	X			
Zimbabwe																												

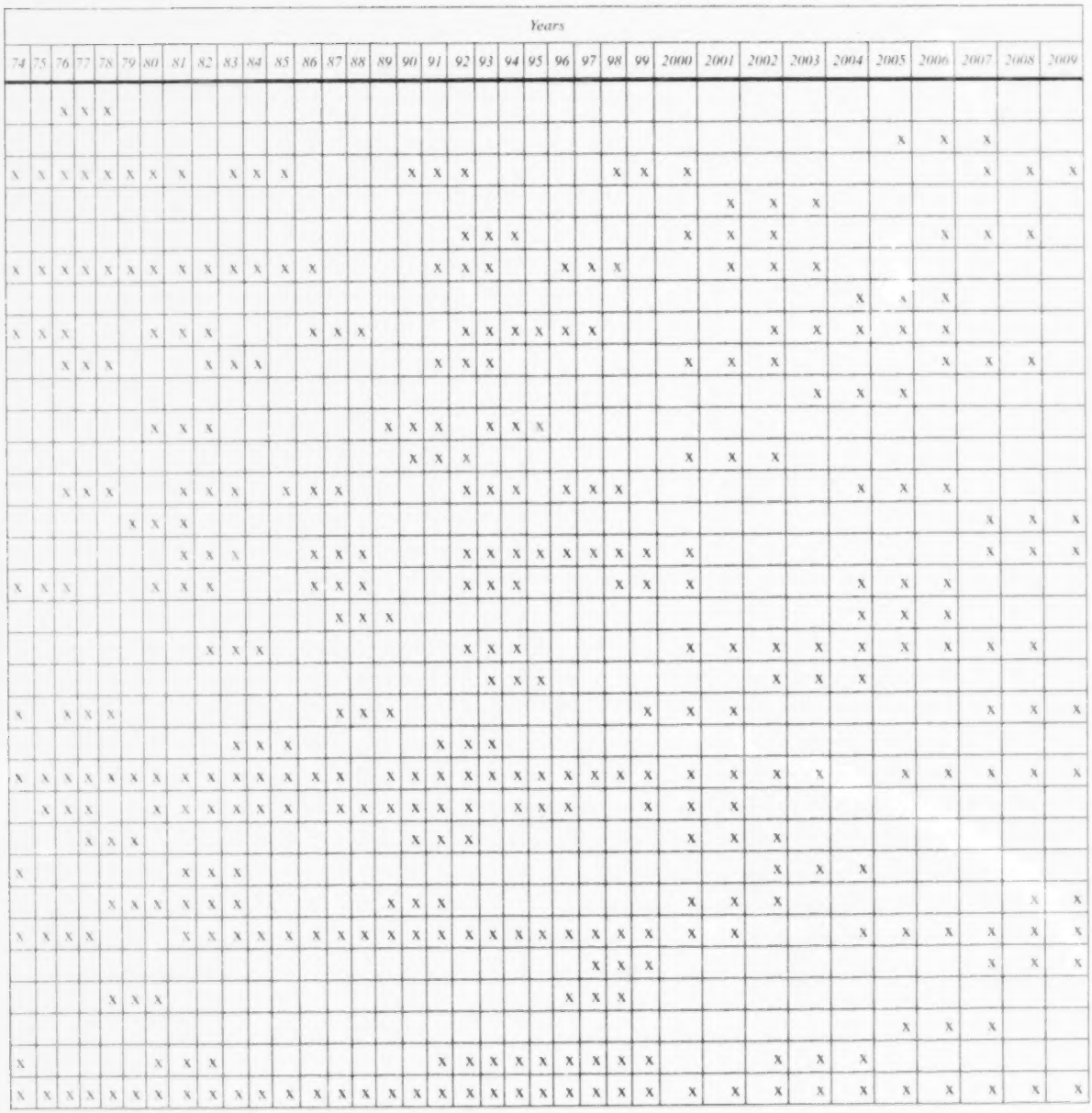
Years																																					
74	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81*	*82*	*83*	*84*	*85*	*86*	*87*	*88*	*89*	*90*	*91*	*92*	*93*	*94*	*95*	*96*	*97*	*98*	*99*	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*
											X	X																								
						X	X																			X	X								
																																				X
							X	X																												X
										X	X															X	X								
												X	X																							
	X	X																													X	X			
			X	X								X	X					X	X																
																X	X																		X	X
														X	X																					
					X	X							X	X																						
									X	X							X	X																		

Annex V

Members of the Economic and Social Council

Member States	Years																									
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
Afghanistan														X	X	X												
Albania																												
Algeria																			X	X	X							X
Andorra																												
Angola																												
Argentina							X	X	X	X	X	X						X	X	X			X	X	X			
Armenia																												
Australia			X	X	X			X	X	X							X	X	X								
Austria																		X	X	X								
Azerbaijan																												
Bahamas																												
Bahrain																												
Bangladesh																												
Barbados																												
Belarus		X	X	X																								
Belgium				X	X	X	X	X	X													X	X	X				
Belize																												
Benin																				X	X	X						
Bhutan																												
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)																											X	X
Botswana																												
Brazil			X	X	X						X	X	X		X	X	X								X	X	X	X
Bulgaria														X	X	X							X	X	X			
Burkina Faso																							X	X	X			
Burundi																											X	X
Cameroon																				X	X	X						
Canada	X	X	X		X	X	X				X	X	X							X	X	X						
Cape Verde																												
Central African Republic																												
Chad																							X	X	X			
Chile	X	X	X	X	X	X							X	X	X				X	X	X						X	X
China[a]	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X												X	X

[a] By its resolution 2758 (XXVI) of 25 October 1971, the General Assembly decided:
"... to restore all its rights to the People's Republic of China and to recognize the representatives of its Government as the only legitimate representatives of China to the United Nations, and to expel forthwith the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek from the place which they unlawfully occupy at the United Nations and in all the organizations related to it".


Years
74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009

Member States	Years																								
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
Colombia	x																x	x	x									
Comoros																												
Congo																							x	x	x			
Costa Rica													x	x	x													
Côte d'Ivoire																												
Croatia																												
Cuba	x	x					x	x	x																			
Cyprus																												
Czech Republic																												
Democratic Republic of the Congo																										x	x	x
Denmark			x	x	x										x	x	x											
Djibouti																												
Dominican Republic										x	x	x																
Ecuador									x	x	x								x	x	x							
Egypt							x	x	x	x	x	x																
El Salvador																x	x	x										
Estonia																												
Ethiopia																x	x	x										
Fiji																												
Finland												x	x	x													x	x
France	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Gabon																				x	x	x						
Gambia																												
Georgia																												
Germany																												
Ghana																									x	x	x	
Greece	x										x	x	x						x	x	x				x	x	x	
Guatemala																						x	x	x				
Guinea																												
Guinea-Bissau																												
Guyana																												
Haiti																										x	x	x
Honduras																												
Hungary																										x	x	x
Iceland																												
India	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x							x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
Indonesia											x	x	x											x	x	x		

Years																																			
74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X			
																								X	X	X									
X	X	X							X	X	X										X	X	X						X	X	X			X	X
										X	X	X								X	X	X				X	X	X			X	X	X		
X	X	X																			X	X	X													X
																										X	X	X								
		X	X	X										X	X	X			X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
					X	X	X																													
																							X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X	
X	X	X	X			X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X				X	X	X			
	X	X	X				X	X	X				X	X	X				X	X	X				X	X	X				X	X	X			
									X	X	X	X	X	X									X	X	X											
				X	X	X																														
	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X					X	X	X											X	X	X				
X	X	X										X	X	X						X	X	X					X	X	X							
																							X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
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X	X	X	X			X	X	X										X	X	X							X	X	X						
X	X						X	X	X																	X	X	X							
X				X	X	X				X	X	X				X	X	X					X	X	X				X	X	X				
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	X	X	X									X	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	X											
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					X	X	X							X	X	X				X	X	X						X	X	X					
		X	X	X				X	X	X				X	X	X				X	X	X				X			X	X			X	X	X
X	X										X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X								X	X	X					
X	X										X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X													X	X	X	
											X	X	X												X	X	X	X				X	X	X	
																									X	X	X								
				X	X	X																						X	X	X					
											X	X	X											X	X	X						X	X	X	X	
X				X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X		X
X	X				X	X	X			X	X	X			X	X	X			X	X	X			X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Member States	Years																									
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
Iran (Islamic Republic of)					X	X	X														X	X	X					
Iraq																			X	X	X							
Ireland																							X	X	X			
Italy																X	X	X							X	X	X	
Jamaica																								X	X	X		
Japan															X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X		X	X
Jordan																X	X	X										
Kazakhstan																												
Kenya																									X	X	X	
Kuwait																						X	X	X				
Latvia																												
Lebanon	X	X	X	X																						X	X	X
Lesotho																												
Liberia																												
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya																							X	X	X			
Liechtenstein																												
Lithuania																												
Luxembourg																				X	X	X						
Madagascar																										X	X	X
Malawi																												
Malaysia																										X	X	X
Mali																												X
Malta																												
Mauritania																												
Mauritius																												
Mexico					X	X	X					X	X	X								X	X	X				
Mongolia																												X
Morocco																					X	X	X					
Mozambique																												
Namibia																												
Nepal																												
Netherlands	X	X	X							X	X	X	X	X	X													X
New Zealand		X	X	X										X	X	X										X	X	X
Nicaragua																												
Niger																										X	X	X
Nigeria																												

Years																																				
74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
X	X	X	X	X	X								X	X	X	X	X	X									X	X	X							
			X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X																X	X	X
					X	X	X							X	X	X				X	X	X							X	X	X				
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
X	X	X	X	X	X							X	X	X		X	X	X			X	X	X						X	X	X				
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X	X	X				X	X	X							X	X	X					X	X	X												
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X	X	X	X				X	X	X						X	X	X												X	X	X				
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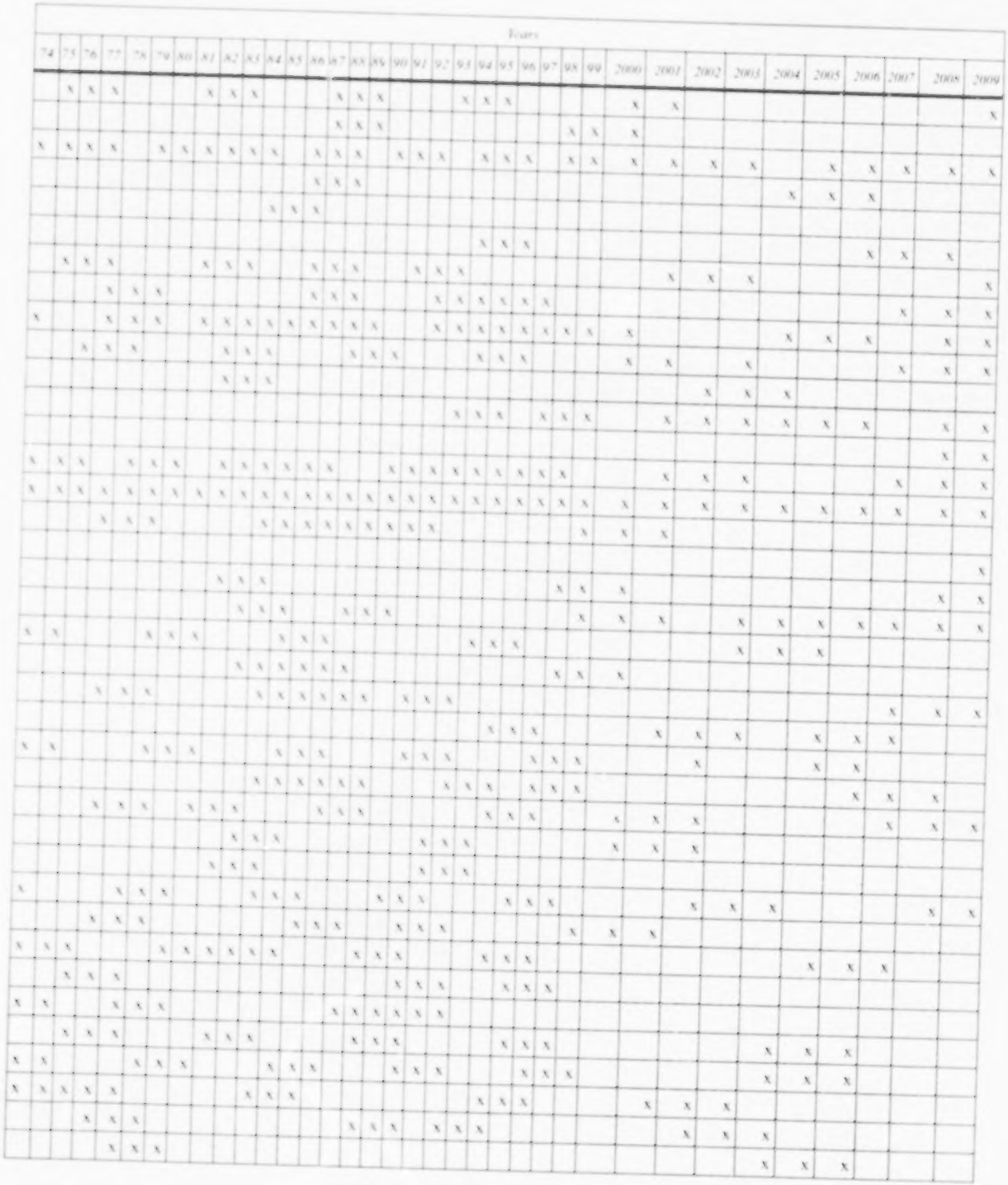
																																X	X	X		
									X	X	X											X	X	X										X	X	X
																		X	X	X														X	X	X
						X	X	X																										X	X	X
		X	X	X					X	X	X						X	X	X		X	X	X						X	X	X			X	X
X	X								X	X	X																									
				X	X	X																					X	X								
			X	X	X																											X	X	X		
																								X	X	X										X
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X			
X	X																																			
						X	X	X				X	X	X				X	X	X					X	X	X	X								
													X	X	X									X	X	X				X	X	X				X
																														X	X	X				X
							X	X	X																		X	X	X							
X	X		X	X	X				X	X	X				X	X	X					X	X	X			X	X	X					X	X	X
			X	X	X				X	X	X				X	X	X								X	X	X						X	X	X
							X	X	X						X	X	X					X	X	X						X	X	X				
															X	X	X																	X	X	
		X	X	X		X	X	X			X	X	X						X	X	X						X	X	X	X	X	X			

Member States	Years																										
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
Norway	X	X							X	X	X													X	X	X		
Oman																				X	X	X		X	X	X		
Pakistan					X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X														
Panama																				X	X	X		X	X	X		
Papua New Guinea																					X	X	X					
Paraguay																												
Peru	X	X	X	X	X	X														X	X	X			X	X	X	
Philippines						X	X	X													X	X	X					
Poland			X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X											
Portugal																											X	X
Qatar																												
Republic of Korea																												
Republic of Moldova																												
Romania																												
Russian Federation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Rwanda																												
Saint Kitts and Nevis																												
Saint Lucia																												
Saudi Arabia																												
Senegal																												
Sierra Leone																X	X	X										
Somalia																		X	X	X	X	X	X					
South Africa																												
Spain																												
Sri Lanka													X	X	X													X
Sudan																								X	X	X		
Suriname												X	X	X									X	X	X			
Swaziland																												
Sweden					X	X	X																					
Syrian Arab Republic																				X	X	X						
Thailand																												
Togo																												
Trinidad and Tobago																												
Tunisia																												X
Turkey		X	X	X			X	X	X															X	X	X		
Uganda																					X	X	X					
Ukraine	X																											X
United Arab Emirates																												


Years
74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009

Member States	*Years*																								
	1946	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*55*	*56*	*57*	*58*	*59*	*60*	*61*	*62*	*63*	*64*	*65*	*66*	*67*	*68*	*69*	*70*	*71*	*72*	*73*
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
United Republic of Tanzania																			X	X	X	X	X	X				
United States of America	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Uruguay						X	X	X								X	X	X						X	X	X		
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)		X	X	X				X	X	X				X	X	X					X	X	X					
Viet Nam																												
Yemen																												
Yugoslavia	X							X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X					X	X	X		
Zambia																												
Zimbabwe																												

Years																															
74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
				X	X	X														X	X	X								X	X	X			
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
													X	X	X																			X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X			X	X	X								X
																								X	X	X									
X	X	X	X																																
X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X																
X	X	X			X	X	X								X	X	X						X	X	X										
											X	X	X							X	X	X						X	X	X					

Annex VI

States Members of the United Nations

Member States	*Date of admission*	*Member States*	*Date of admission*
Afghanistan	19 November 1946	China	24 October 1945
Albania	14 December 1955	Colombia	5 November 1945
Algeria	8 October 1962	Comoros	12 November 1975
Andorra	28 July 1993	Congo	20 September 1960
Angola	1 December 1976	Costa Rica	2 November 1945
Antigua and Barbuda	11 November 1981	Côte d'Ivoire	20 September 1960
Argentina	24 October 1945	Croatia	22 May 1992
Armenia	2 March 1992	Cuba	24 October 1945
Australia	1 November 1945	Cyprus	20 September 1960
Austria	14 December 1955	Czech Republic	19 January 1993
Azerbaijan	2 March 1992	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	17 September 1991
Bahamas	18 September 1973	Democratic Republic of the Congo	20 September 1960
Bahrain	21 September 1971	Denmark	24 October 1945
Bangladesh	17 September 1974	Djibouti	20 September 1977
Barbados	9 December 1966	Dominica	18 December 1978
Belarus	24 October 1945	Dominican Republic	24 October 1945
Belgium	27 December 1945	Ecuador	21 December 1945
Belize	25 September 1981	Egypt	24 October 1945
Benin	20 September 1960	El Salvador	24 October 1945
Bhutan	21 September 1971	Equatorial Guinea	12 November 1968
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	14 November 1945	Eritrea	28 May 1993
Bosnia and Herzegovina	22 May 1992	Estonia	17 September 1991
Botswana	17 October 1966	Ethiopia	13 November 1945
Brazil	24 October 1945	Fiji	13 October 1970
Brunei Darussalam	21 September 1984	Finland	14 December 1955
Bulgaria	14 December 1955	France	24 October 1945
Burkina Faso	20 September 1960	Gabon	20 September 1960
Burundi	18 September 1962	Gambia	21 September 1965
Cambodia	14 December 1955	Georgia	31 July 1992
Cameroon	20 September 1960	Germany	18 September 1973
Canada	9 November 1945	Ghana	8 March 1957
Cape Verde	16 September 1975	Greece	25 October 1945
Central African Republic	20 September 1960	Grenada	17 September 1974
Chad	20 September 1960	Guatemala	21 November 1945
Chile	24 October 1945	Guinea	12 December 1958

Member States	*Date of admission*	*Member States*	*Date of admission*
Guinea-Bissau	17 September 1974	Mexico	7 November 1945
Guyana	20 September 1966	Micronesia (Federated States of)	17 September 1991
Haiti	24 October 1945	Monaco	28 May 1993
Honduras	17 December 1945	Mongolia	27 October 1961
Hungary	14 December 1955	Montenegro	28 June 2006
Iceland	19 November 1946	Morocco	12 November 1956
India	30 October 1945	Mozambique	16 September 1975
Indonesia	28 September 1950	Myanmar	19 April 1948
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	24 October 1945	Namibia	23 April 1990
Iraq	21 December 1945	Nauru	14 September 1999
Ireland	14 December 1955	Nepal	14 December 1955
Israel	11 May 1949	Netherlands	10 December 1945
Italy	14 December 1955	New Zealand	24 October 1945
Jamaica	18 September 1962	Nicaragua	24 October 1945
Japan	18 December 1956	Niger	20 September 1960
Jordan	14 December 1955	Nigeria	7 October 1960
Kazakhstan	2 March 1992	Norway	27 November 1945
Kenya	16 December 1963	Oman	7 October 1971
Kiribati	14 September 1999	Pakistan	30 September 1947
Kuwait	14 May 1963	Palau	15 December 1994
Kyrgyzstan	2 March 1992	Panama	13 November 1945
Lao People's Democratic Republic	14 December 1955	Papua New Guinea	10 October 1975
Latvia	17 September 1991	Paraguay	24 October 1945
Lebanon	24 October 1945	Peru	31 October 1945
Lesotho	17 October 1966	Philippines	24 October 1945
Liberia	2 November 1945	Poland	24 October 1945
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	14 December 1955	Portugal	14 December 1955
Liechtenstein	18 September 1990	Qatar	21 September 1971
Lithuania	17 September 1991	Republic of Korea	17 September 1991
Luxembourg	24 October 1945	Republic of Moldova	2 March 1992
Madagascar	20 September 1960	Romania	14 December 1955
Malawi	1 December 1964	Russian Federation	24 October 1945
Malaysia	17 September 1957	Rwanda	18 September 1962
Maldives	21 September 1965	Saint Kitts and Nevis	23 September 1983
Mali	28 September 1960	Saint Lucia	18 September 1979
Malta	1 December 1964	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	16 September 1980
Marshall Islands	17 September 1991	Samoa	15 December 1976
Mauritania	27 October 1961	San Marino	2 March 1992
Mauritius	24 April 1968	Sao Tome and Principe	16 September 1975

Member States	*Date of admission*	*Member States*	*Date of admission*
Saudi Arabia	24 October 1945	Timor-Leste	27 September 2002
Senegal	28 September 1960	Togo	20 September 1960
Serbia	1 November 2000	Tonga	14 September 1999
Seychelles	21 September 1976	Trinidad and Tobago	18 September 1962
Sierra Leone	27 September 1961	Tunisia	12 November 1956
Singapore	21 September 1965	Turkey	24 October 1945
Slovakia	19 January 1993	Turkmenistan	2 March 1992
Slovenia	22 May 1992	Tuvalu	5 September 2000
Solomon Islands	19 September 1978	Uganda	25 October 1962
Somalia	20 September 1960	Ukraine	24 October 1945
South Africa	7 November 1945	United Arab Emirates	9 December 1971
Spain	14 December 1955	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	24 October 1945
Sri Lanka	14 December 1955	United Republic of Tanzania	14 December 1961
Sudan	12 November 1956	United States of America	24 October 1945
Suriname	4 December 1975	Uruguay	18 December 1945
Swaziland	24 September 1968	Uzbekistan	2 March 1992
Sweden	19 November 1946	Vanuatu	15 September 1981
Switzerland	10 September 2002	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	15 November 1945
Syrian Arab Republic	24 October 1945	Viet Nam	20 September 1977
Tajikistan	2 March 1992	Yemen	30 September 1947
Thailand	16 December 1946	Zambia	1 December 1964
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia[a]	8 April 1993	Zimbabwe	25 August 1980

[a] At its 98th plenary meeting, on 8 April 1993, the General Assembly decided "to admit the State whose application is contained in document A/47/876-S/25147 to membership in the United Nations, this State being provisionally referred to for all purposes within the United Nations as 'The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia' pending settlement of the difference that has arisen over the name of the State" (resolution 47/225).